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**Wednesday, April 14, 1976**  
**Chaitra 25, 1898 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Sixteenth Session)**



*(Vol. LX contains Nos. 21—30)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

## LOK SABHA

Wednesday April 14, 1976 'Chaitra  
25, 1898 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri H. K. Veeranna Gowdha who passed away at Bangalore on the 7th April, 1976 at the age of 77.

Shri Gowdha was a Member of Third Lok Sabha during the years 1965-67 from Bangalore Constituency of the erstwhile State of Mysore. Starting as a Member of the Mysore Representative Assembly before independence, he was a Member of the State Legislature for a number of years. He was a member of the Mysore Constituent Assembly during the years 1947-48 and of the Mysore Legislative Assembly during the years 1949-62. He also served as Minister twice in the Government of Mysore during the years 1956 to 1958 and then during the years 1960 to 1962. He was associated with various students' organisations and educational institutions.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

*The Members then stood in silence  
for a short while.*

2

11.03 hrs.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Probe into Periodic Power Failures at Tarapur Atomic Power Plant

\*482. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated into the reasons for periodic power failures at Tarapur Atomic Power Plant;

(b) if so, findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The Department of Atomic Energy keeps a close watch on the performance of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station. Defects noticed are being promptly attended to and remedial action taken. There has been no necessity of any special investigation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister if his attention has been invited to the report which appeared in *Clarity* dated 20-3-76 which says:

"An American newsman, Paul Jacobs, in the February-March issue of 'Mother Jones', a newly launched magazine in New York has exposed the sinister role played by the US multi-nationals which set up nuclear plants abroad.

Jacobs focus is on the Tarapur nuclear plant...Tarapur was built jointly by two American compa-

nies; General Electric and the Bechtel Corporation, the world's largest privately owned construction and engineering firm.

In December 1972, Clifford Beck, an officer of the US Atomic Energy Commission, visited the Tarapur plant on what Jacobs describes as a 'routine protocol tour' of nine nations.

Further, this Report goes on to say that it was because of leakages kept in the construction of the system that condenser leaks. There are three or four reports which this Reporter has quoted and it says: "Walker, however, did not perform the whitewash that Bechtel was angling for." He reported, "Condenser leaks cause a very serious problem. Some reluctance to inserting also exists due to the suffocation death which occurred in the suppression chamber. Leakage from the primary systems in the drywells is a continuing problem at Tarapur which is responsible for periodical shutdowns." I would like to know whether this report based on reports made by these various authorities, has come to the notice of the hon. Minister and whether any action has been taken to make further investigation of our own?

SHRI K. C. PANT: This is an old plant—03 MW. Since then, technology has evolved in this field which is a fast changing and fast developing field. In the course of the last few years—this went into commercial operation in October, 1969—We have found that while in the first year, the growth generation was high and afterwards it fell. Then it rose and fell again. It has been the second highest since 1970-71 because as the years passed, the defects have been identified. The original design inadequacies of which my friend spoke, of which condenser tubes are one, a study has been undertaken to replace the original brass aluminium condenser tubes by titanium tubes. That is,

for instance, one specific problem. Similarly, he mentioned about leakages. I think, he means leakages from the fuel bundles. That again has been identified. Fuel bundles have been changed and all of them are being replaced. The improved operational procedures have greatly reduced the number of power failures in the last one year. I have figures here of the number of outages which were 29 in 1973-74, 19 in 1974-75 and only 4 in 1975-76. Thus with the passage of time and improvements brought about by our technicians, there has been definite improvement both in generation and in reducing the number of outages. I have not seen the Press item which he has mentioned

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am happy that we are taking care to remedy the mistakes. I am particularly concerned because the reputation of Bechtels who has, as the House knows, messed up with our pipelines in Barium, about which Takru Commission has shown that the alignment was not proper, is not upto the mark. Now, it has been shown that Bechtels were connected with CIA operations in various other countries. According to Jacobs Walker discovered that, leakages are causing unscheduled shutdowns, that the vital radioactive waste systems are being overloaded, that electrical insulation problems have developed in the reactor's drywells". These are scientific reports of experts. If this is only a natural defect, then our engineers who are worthy may correct them. But if there is a mischief in the whole thing, then that is something more serious. That is why you may do at least an internal investigation—I can understand they are delicate parts, but you can do at least some internal investigation—to see if some mischief was involved in this. In that case, I would like to know what remedial measures we are going to take about it

SHRI K. C. PANT: This is not the first time that this problem has come

to our notice. It was gone into several times. If my hon. friend sends me the specific article he quotes from, I shall certainly pass it on to the department to have another look at the problem. But this is not a new problem; that is all I say. We are aware of the leakage and reduction in outage. Our technicians are well able to take care of the problem.

Secondly, in order to compare the functioning of this station with other stations, the department carried out an evaluation in the year 1973-74. They say that the station's performance compared favourably with thermal stations in the country and also with similar nuclear power stations in the United States in regard to break down and outages and that its output per kw compared satisfactorily with corresponding modern thermal stations in the country etc.

The only point I am making is, whereas there are defects which have been identified, which I have mentioned in the beginning and which have been stated in the House, which we shall certainly be prepared to look into if necessary, our technicians are well able to take care of the problems which he has pointed out.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Recently some reports had appeared in the press to the effect that the time is now approaching when this plant will require fresh supplies of enriched uranium from the United States to replenish its fuel, but the United States' authorities were contemplating whether they should supply any further amount of fuel or not in view of their well-known hostile attitude to the peaceful nuclear explosion which we carried out last year. If such a contingency arises, when these supplies are cut off or delayed or reduced, what impact would it have on the working of the Tarapore plant?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The United States' authorities, that is, the United States Government, is committed to the fulfilment of its contractual obligations, so far as the supply of fuel

element is concerned. But a group of citizens in the United States have raised objection before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission of that country to the supply of enriched uranium to the Tarapore atomic power station. This resulted in delay in the export of enriched uranium, not only to the Tarapore atomic power station but also to some similar plants in some other countries. The Government of India's position has been fully explained, suitably explained, to the Government of the United States. This is where the matter stands now and the question of further supply is presently under the consideration of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. We shall watch the development there and, at the moment, I would not like to say anything beyond that, for reasons which I think my friend knows.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is it possible within the terms of the agreement for one party to unilaterally cancel the agreement?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The United States stands committed to its obligations. Beyond that, at this stage I hope my hon. friend would not ask me to say anything.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Gujarat has suffered the most due to repeated power failures at the atomic power plant at Tarapore. May I know whether Government intends to set up another atomic plant somewhere in Gujarat, and if so, where?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

सीमेंट के छोटे कारखाने

\*490. श्री मूल चन्द्र झागा : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक प्रति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में और विशेषतया राजस्थान में सीमेंट के छोटे कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु

सरकार द्वारा कोई कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ;  
घीर

(ब) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

It is advantageous to manufacture cement on a smaller scale with vertical shaft kiln, where the following pre-requisites are fulfilled:—

- (i) Limestone reserves are small or scattered;
- (ii) Infra-structural facilities are inadequate;
- (iii) The demand for cement is localised and does not justify large scale production through rotary kilns,
- (iv) The location is remote or inaccessible where transportation of huge rotary kilns is difficult and movement of cement from elsewhere costly.

The Government encourages the setting up of Mini Cement Plants at appropriate locations, Letter of Intent for setting up of Mini Cements Plants at the undermentioned places have already been granted:—

- (1) Kallakudi (Tamil Nadu) — 0.66 lakhs tonnes
- (2) Dehradun (U.P.) .. 0.30 lakh tonnes
- (3) Kalsi near Dehradun (U.P.) 1.00 lakh tonnes
- (4) Jagadhri (Haryana) .. 0.30 lakh tonnes

No specific proposal for setting up a Mini Cement Plant in Rajasthan has been received. Any proposal received for such a plant will be considered on merits.

श्री मूलबन्ध बाबा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सीमेंट के छोटे कारखाने लगाने के सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान में जियो-लाजिकल सर्वे कराया गया या नहीं। जिन जगहों पर सीमेंट के कारखाने लगाने के लिये प्राण्यपत्र दिये गये हैं, वहाँ कौन सी विशेष सुविधायें प्रादि उपलब्ध हैं, और क्या राजस्थान में वे सुविधायें हैं या नहीं ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : माननीय सदस्य सितम्बर में मुझे मिले भी वे और उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में दिसम्बर में पत्र भी लिखा था। उसी आधार पर सितम्बर में हमारे मंत्रालय से यह आदेश दिया गया था कि राजस्थान में लाइमस्टोन के सम्बन्ध में किया गया पुराना सर्वे माईटिफिक नजर नहीं आता है इसलिए उस क्षेत्र का दोबारा सर्वे किया जाये। वह सर्वे कराया गया और सीमेंट कार्पोरेशन प्राफ इंडिया तथा जियोलाजिकल सर्वे प्राफ इंडिया की एक मिली-जुली कमेटी बनाई गई। उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट अभी नियमित रूप से नहीं आई है, मगर इस प्रश्न के आने पर इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी ली गई है। इस क्षेत्र में काफी अच्छी तादाद में लाइमस्टोन के चिक डिपोजिट है। जिनमें आधार पर आसानी से चार लाख टन कैपेसिटी का सीमेंट का कारखाना लगाया जा सकता है।

श्री मूलबन्ध बाबा : सरकार ने चार जगहों के लिये प्राण्यपत्र दिये हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में किन-किन आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करनी पड़ती है और कैसे कोई राजस्थान में प्राण्यपत्र प्राप्त कर सकता है। मैं यह भी जानना

चाहता हूँ कि ये आशयपत्र कब दिये गये थे और उन लोगों ने कारखाने क्यों नहीं लगाये ।

श्री बी० पी० शर्मा : दिसम्बर, 1970 में बिड़ला जूट मैनुफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड को सेक्टर आफ इन्टेंट दिया गया था । वे इसका उपयोग नहीं कर पाये; क्योंकि रेलवे मंत्रालय ने यह आपत्ति की कि इस क्षेत्र में जो मीटरगेज रेलवे लाइन जाती है, वह और ज्यादा बोझ को नहीं उठा सकती है । इस आपत्ति के कारण वह सेक्टर आफ इन्टेंट इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो पाया ।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The hon. Minister said just now that the Geological Survey has given a report about the potential of quality limestone. May I know whether the Survey was instructed to find out good quality limestone in Madhya Pradesh also?

श्री बी० पी० शर्मा : यह प्रश्न केवल राजस्थान से सम्बन्धित है ।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Since the Geological Survey has made a report, I want to know whether that report was made only in respect of Rajasthan or other States like Madhya Pradesh.

श्री बी० पी० शर्मा : यूँ तो पूरे देश के लिये 1970 और 1971 की जियोलॉजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया की पूरी रिपोर्ट मौजूद है । लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य डाया श्री ने विशेष तौर पर बात की थी और उन्होंने कहा था कि यह व्यक्तिगत मेरी जानकारी में है, रिपोर्ट पुरानी हो गई है, अगर आप फिर से जांच करावें तो यकीनन रिपोर्ट सही तौर पर आयेगी । यदि माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं तो राज्य प्रदेश के बारे में भी सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया और बिजालोजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया दोनों की मिली-जुली

कमेटी बना कर उसकी जानकारी करा ली जाएगी ।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : कम क्षमता वाले सीमेंट कारखाने का उत्पादन मूल्य बड़े कारखाने के मुकाबिले में कम होगा या अधिक होगा ? यदि अधिक होगा तो कितना अधिक होगा ?

श्री बी० पी० शर्मा : निश्चय पूर्वक आजकल माडर्न टेक्नीकल ट्राइ-प्रोसेस की हो गई है । उसमें पर्याप्त कम लगता है और अच्छी क्वालिटी का सीमेंट पैदा होता है और ठीक इसी प्रकार में यह भी हो गया है कि चार लाख टन से ऊपर के ही प्लान्ट लगाये जायें, यहाँ तक कि वन मिलीयन टन तक या इससे ज्यादा के प्लान्ट लगाये जा रहे हैं । प्लान्ट जितना छोटा होगा उतनी ही कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगी । लेकिन जाने के साधनों और ट्रांसपोर्ट की दिक्कतों को सामने रखते हुए यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि छोटे प्लान्ट 30 हजार, 40 हजार, 50 हजार या 60 हजार टन के लगाये जाय । एक लाख टन की कैपेसिटी के प्लान्ट को हम छोटा मानते हैं । तो कोशिश की जा रही है कि ऐसे छोटे प्लान्ट ऐसे क्षेत्रों में लगाये जायें जिससे कि रेल पर भी ज्यादा बोझ न पड़े और ट्रांसपोर्ट पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च न हो । उसी क्षेत्र में वह सीमेंट मिल जाय और इस अनुपात को देखा जायगा तो दाम में कोई ज्यादा अन्तर नहीं पड़ेगा ।

DR. H. P. SHARMA: The statement lists four pre-requisites, and all the four are specifically the factors which are available in Rajasthan. But the answer also goes on to say, "No specific proposal for setting up a Mini Cement Plant in Rajasthan has been

received." But the problem is that the Geological Survey does not complete its job. Unless they submit a report, we cannot put up those proposals. So, it is a merry-go round. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Geological Survey has been conducting surveys about Neem Ka Thana Plant, Rajgarh in Alwar Plant, other plants and Pall Plant? How do you go round the Geological Survey business because there is an automatic break and you say that there are no specific proposals? So, it means nothing will be done.

**SHRI B. P. MAURYA:** As far as this is concerned, there are four or five letters of intent. They are not being implemented. At present, they are also pending. The Cement Corporation of India is also intending to put up one or two plants, but they are not being cleared by the railways because the railways are having some difficulties. They have got metre-gauge system. If we have to clear the plant naturally the railways should provide transport facilities. Without providing these facilities, the cost of production of cement will be very high and economically, it cannot be a viable one. The difficulty lies with the railways.

#### Industrial Production in Gujarat

\*491. **SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**  
**SHRI VEKARIA:**

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortfall in industrial production in Gujarat due to the shortage of power; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA):** (a) and (b). Some restrictions on the use of power by industries in Gujarat imposed on 29th February, 1976 were relaxed on 25th March, 1976. It is very difficult to assess precisely the estimated loss in industrial production due to power rationing alone because production losses are generally due to a number of constraints such as shortage of imported and indigenous raw materials, non-availability of adequate furnace oil, lack of finance, slackness in demand, labour disputes etc.

**श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल :** मंत्री महोदय ने उत्पादन में कमी के जो दूसरे कारण बताये हैं वे सभी कारण कारखानेदार के निजी बजहों से उत्पन्न हुए हैं। लेकिन सिर्फ बिजली की वजह से बहुत से कारखाने गुजरात में काफी घरेलू तक बन्द रहे हैं। कारखानेदार के निजी कारण से उसके उत्पादन में जो कमी होती है वह तो इम्बाल सरकार लगा लेती है लेकिन सरकार की वजह से बिजली की कमी की वजह से जो उत्पादन में कमी होती है वह इम्बाल सरकार क्यों नहीं लगाती? उनको जहाँ जैसी जरूरत होती है वहाँ वैसे ही धोका दे वह निकाल लेती है। लेकिन यह भी जरूरी है, इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह दरखास्त

कहंगा कि बिजली की कटौती की वजह से भी उत्पादन में कमी आई, जब सभी कारणों से होने वाली कमी को बताया है तो इसको भी सरकार क्यों नहीं देती है ?

**श्री जी० पी० मौर्य :** श्रीमान्, मैं इसे कटौती नहीं कहना चाहूंगा। जहां तक प्रश्न है ऐस्ट्रक्शन या राशनिंग का 29 फरवरी, 1976 को यह लगाई गई थी और 25 मार्च, 1976 तक रही। अगर ये दोनों दिन शामिल कर लिये जायें तो इसकी अवधि 25 दिन की होती है। इसके कारण से जहां तक प्रोडक्शन का संबंध है अगर इसी समय को लिया जाय तो प्रोडक्शन 1974-75 के मुकाबिले में ज्यादा हुआ है। जहां तक बिजली की सप्लाई का संबंध है जनवरी 1974 में 16.53 जी०डब्ल्यू०एच० पर डे थी, जनवरी 1975 में 18.05 थी और जनवरी 1976 में वह बढ़ कर 19.18 हो गई। इसी तरह फरवरी का देखें तो फरवरी 1974 में 15.59 थी, 1975 में 18.89 थी और फिर 1976 में यह बढ़ कर 19.80 हो गई। इसी तरह मार्च में भी बढ़ी है। मार्च 1974 में 15.15 थी, 1975 में 18.35 और मार्च 1976 में वह बढ़ कर के 20 हो गई।

तो जहां तक बिजली की सप्लाई का संबंध है बिजली की सप्लाई इस राशनिंग या ऐस्ट्रक्शन के होते हुए भी ज्यादा रही है और उत्पादन में भी कोई गिरावट नहीं आई है।

**आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस० तथा आई० एफ० एस०** के लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा चुने गये उम्मीदवारों में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्ति

\*492. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा वर्ष 1974 और वर्ष 1975 में आयोजित परीक्षाओं के परिणामस्वरूप आई०ए०एस०, आई०पी०एस०, आई०एफ०एस० तथा अन्य संबद्ध सेवाओं में कितने लोगों का चयन किया गया;

(ख) इन चयन किये गये प्रत्याशियों में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है,

(ग) इन सेवाओं में कुल पदों की संख्या में से कितने पद अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित किये गये थे; और

(घ) क्या इन सभी आरक्षित पदों को भर दिया गया है ?

**गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ०एच० मोहम्मद) :** (क) से (घ). 1974 की परीक्षा के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। जहां तक 1975 की परीक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, अन्तिम परिणाम संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा अभी घोषित नहीं किया गया है।







श्री माधुराज अहिरवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो 1974 का परिणाम बताया है उसके लिए मैं शासन को बधाई देता हूँ। इसमें हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए जो स्थान सुरक्षित किये गये वे पूरे किये गये हैं। केवल आई०ए०एस० में अनुसूचित जनजाति के एक उम्मीदवार का मामला विचाराधीन है और केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के 3 उम्मीदवारों के परीक्षा परिणाम संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा रोक लिये गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कब निकाले जायेंगे और किन कारणों से उनके परीक्षा फल रोक लिये गये हैं ?

दूसरी बात—पिछले समय कुछ उम्मीदवारों से मिलने का अवसर मुझे मिला। उन्होंने बताया कि जब परीक्षा होती है तो जिस स्तर पर दूसरे परीक्षार्थी होते हैं उनके मुकाबले में वह सुविधाएँ हरिजन और आदिवासियों को नहीं मिलती हैं जिससे वे सामान्य परीक्षार्थियों के साथ परीक्षा में बैठ सकें तो क्या शासन की ओर से कोई ऐसी सुविधा उनको दी जा रही है जिससे उनको अन्य परीक्षार्थियों के समान शिक्षा मिल सके नाकि वे आम परीक्षार्थियों के साथ समान रूप से परीक्षा में भाग ले सकें ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: As regards the 1975 examination, the examination is already over. But the interviews are going on. They are likely to be finalised sometime in the month of May. As soon as we receive the list from the U.P.S.C., the final appointments will be made.

As regards the steps taken for providing more facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there are already age relaxations in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. The maximum age limit prescribed for direct recruitment to a service or a post is increased by five years in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is also

a fee concession for the candidates coming from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The relaxation in standards of suitability is also there. Instructions have already been issued that if sufficient number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are not available on the basis of a general standard to fill all the vacancies reserved for them, the relaxation may be made in the standard of suitability and they may be selected accordingly provided they are not found unfit for such posts. Again, there is a separate interview for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, so that the interviewing officers may not have the comparative figures of general candidates along with those of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. Also, pre-examination training is given to the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Already these centres have been opened at Allahabad, Madras, Patiala, Jaipur and Shillong. In addition to these centres, coaching facilities have also been provided in private coaching institutions in Delhi. There is also concession in respect of the number of attempts; there is no limit on the number of attempts for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so long as they are within the age-limit.

श्री विमल मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने गबाल का जवाब नहीं दिया। माननीय सदस्य ने मबाल यह किया कि गेड्यूनड काम्ट्स और गेड्यूनड ट्राइब्स के बच्चों को जो शिक्षा दी जाती है वह ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि जो आदिमी गाँवों में रहते हैं, उनके बच्चे सेंट कोलंबस और सेंट जेवियर में पढ़ते हैं तब उनका इंग्लिश बेस बनता है और उसके आधार पर वे कंपीट करते हैं लेकिन अभी तक 80 फीसदी लोग गाँवों में रहते हैं वहाँ पर जैसे छोटा नागपुर में बूक प्रिचियन स्कूल है तो वहाँ के लड़के कंपीट कर सकते हैं लेकिन और गाँवों में रहने वाले गेड्यूनड काम्ट्स और

सहस्रों टाइम्स के बच्चों को शिक्षा दी जाती है उसके लिए मेरिट वाली शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था की जाये इसके लिए क्या इंतजाम करेंगे—इसका जवाब दें।

**श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन :** इनकी तबियत के लिए सेन्टर्स खुले हुए हैं जैसा कि मैंने आपको पहले ही बताया। इसके अलावा मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इधर पाच साल से कोई पोस्ट खाली नहीं पड़ी है नान-एवेलि-बिलिटी की वजह से।

I might also clarify that, during the last five years, no vacancy reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates appearing in the IAS, IPS, IFS and Central Services has been allowed to remain unfilled.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** मैंने पूछा था 80 फीसदी गांवों के जो लड़के हैं वह कितना कंपॉट कर सके लेकिन मंत्री जी शहरों की बात कर रहे हैं।

**श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन :** मेरे पास फीसर्स नहीं हैं कि गांवों के कितने हैं और शहरों के कितने हैं लेकिन पाच साल में कोई भी जगह खाली नहीं है आई०पी०एम०, आई०ए०एम० और आई०एफ०ए०एम० में।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** This Question has come up for discussion today when it is the birthday of the late lamented Dr. Ambedkar. From the statement it is quite clear that, now, the boys belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are coming up, and they are able to compete with the other boys who come from public schools. I would like to know what specific arrangements have been made to see that they overcome their deficiency. The hon. Minister has said that there are training centres. But I would like to know how many

training institutes are there and where they are located....

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has given that.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** He has not given the names; he has given only the number.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has given the names.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** I want to know whether their expenses are borne by the Government.

**SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:** I have already said that the training centres are at Allahabad, Madras, Patiala, Jaipur and Shillong. In addition, there are arrangements for private coaching in Delhi. I might also state that the expenditure is borne by the Government. An outlay of Rs. 3 crores has been made in the Fifth Plan for coaching and allied schemes. The budget provisions for coaching to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates appearing in All India Services examination and other competitive examinations in 1974-75 and 1975-76 were Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 40 lakhs, respectively.

**SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:** The statistics given in the statement laid on the Table of the House undoubtedly give a very satisfactory picture of the overall performance so far as employment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates is concerned. But one thing is not clear from the Minister's answer. I wish to know whether, since the number of vacancies filled is equivalent to the number of vacancies reserved, they take into account also those candidates from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who qualify on merits. Suppose, five candidates qualify on merits and the reserved seats are 19; would you take 24 or would you take 19?

**SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:** The vacancies are for all including scheduled castes and scheduled tribes but cer-

tain posts are reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, that is 15 per cent for scheduled castes and 7-1/2 per cent for scheduled tribes. As you would have seen in the statement, for Category I Services, the reservation for scheduled castes was 19 and 4 in IAS and IFS respectively, and for scheduled tribes it was 12 and 4. All the vacancies reserved for scheduled castes, that is 19 and 4 have been filled. In respect of scheduled tribes, the number of vacancies filled is 11 and 4; only one short is there.

**SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:** These are reserved vacancies and you might have given weightage marks to candidates to fill up those vacancies. Do you have any candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, over and above these reserved vacancies, who have qualified on merit?

**SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:** It is quite possible and some must have come in the general list also. But I do not have that figure now.

**SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN:** The hon. Minister has just now stated that three training centres have been started for training scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates. I would like to know, how many students have been admitted in these training centres and whether the candidates selected in the Services are all from these training centres or they are from outside also.

**SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:** These training centres are for training candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. There might be candidates who do not go for training in these institutions, but they might have been selected. We cannot say, how many of those selected came from these training centres and how many from outside. I do not have the figures at present, how many were trained in these institutions and how many out of them were taken in these Services.

**SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN:** How many candidates were admitted for training?

**SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:** I do not have that information at present.

**Manufacture of Power Shovels by TELCO**

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\*493. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:**  
**SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALLI:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether TELCO has submitted a scheme to the Union Government for the manufacture of P & H power shovels in collaboration with a U.S. firm;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) to (c). No fresh proposal for the manufacture of power shovels has been received by Government from TELCO. This firm is already manufacturing Shovels in Collaboration with M/s. Harnischfeger International Corporation of U.S.A.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Sir, the construction work is going up in the country. I would like to know, whether the Government intends producing more power shovels in public sector undertakings. If they are already doing it, what are the names of the undertakings? If they are not doing it, do they intend to start it now?

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** I agree that power shovels are quite important in construction activities. Apart from TELCO, right now Hindustan Motors Ltd., Larsen and Tubro, Bangalore and Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi are manufacturing these power shovels and their installed capacity is 255 and the projection of the require-

ments at the end of the 5th Plan is 200.

बी इस्हाक सम्मली : स्वीकर साहब, जबकि सरकार की यह पालिसी है कि जो हमारे कांस्ट्रक्शन में या दूसरी चीजों में बेसिकली काम आने वाली चीजें हैं उसमें पब्लिक सेक्टर को ज्यादा से ज्यादा एन्क्रेज किया जाये तो मैं मालूम करना चाहता हूँ इसमें क्या डिफिकल्टी है, क्या दुश्वारी पेश आ रही है कि शोवेलम जोकि कांस्ट्रक्शन में ज्यादा जरूरी आइटम है उसको पब्लिक सेक्टर में तैयार कराया जाये जबकि इतने बड़े-बड़े हमारे यहाँ हेवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स और दूसरे कारखाने मौजूद हैं और उनको शिकायत है कि उनके पास आर्डर्स कम हैं—तो इसको पब्लिक सेक्टर में तैयार कराने में क्या डिफिकल्टी है?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: This is in collaboration with M/s. Harnischfeger of USA by TELCO which was licensed in 1962. But subsequently, as the hon. Member was kind enough to point out the public sector unit, HEC, Ranchi also has gone into production and our intention is that more diversification of HEC will take care of the power shovel requirements of the country.

**Request by Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. for Expansion of Magnetic Tapes**

\*494. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. has requested for the expansion of magnetic tapes from 40 million to 200 million running feet; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal has been approved by Government.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I only want to ask the Minister whether with the same spirit various other proposals that are before the Government will be considered favourably.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sometimes, a compliment is due to the Government and if it comes, it will make it easier to consider the other proposals also favourably.

**Annual Plan Outlay for Bihar for 1976-77**

\*495, SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual plan for Bihar for 1976-77 has been approved by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the total outlay thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 24204 crores.

SHRI N. E. HORO: I would like to ask the Minister: out of the total outlay of Rs. 242.04 crores what is the percentage allotted for infra-structural schemes? Secondly, does this amount also include the sub-Plan outlay meant for the Scheduled Tribes?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Thirdly, when are you leaving for Moscow?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as the last question is concerned, I think I am dealing with this portfolio at the present moment.

So far as the sub-Plan outlay is concerned, for Bihar we are allocating Rs. 46.09 crores for the Sub-Plan which includes Rs. 5.43 crores from the Central assistance.

So far as the percentage of the infrastructure is concerned, I am not able to give him the percentage, but I can tell him that we are making a substantial allocation. For instance, let me take transport and communications. The allocation is Rs. 22.95 lakhs. So far as agriculture is concerned, of course, already figures are given. But I can give the detailed statement because under various sub-heads these are provided.

SHRI N. E. HORO: I would like to know whether the Planning Commission have assured themselves that the State Government of Bihar is ready with all the schemes or projects to be worked out within this year. Why I say this is that I hear that some projects are still to be finalised. For example, there are 14 schemes yet to be prepared for the Sub-Plan and out of the 14 only 4 have been prepared. And the amount you have allocated, viz., Rs. 242.04 crores have to be spent this year. If the schemes of projects are not complete, how can they spend this amount? It may mean that this may not be utilised?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as assuring ourselves is concerned, we can only keep on monitoring from time to time and keep on telling them which projects are completed and which projects still remain to be completed. We have with us all the details under the physical performance evaluation under various heads. Similarly, when we come under media evaluation we check up those projects. Judging from time to time, we find that in Bihar with the change in atmosphere and with an urge to go forward, I hope the performance will be satisfactory this year.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: The Government knows that consumption of electricity in North Bihar is not only the lowest, it is ridiculously low. It is 10 or 12 units per head. May I know whether the Government is thinking of allocating more funds out-

side the Plan allotment so that it may come up on a par with the other States.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: A sum of Rs. 70.10 crores has been approved for various new energy plants. A substantial amount has also been made for rural electrification. So far as North Bihar is concerned, we have been very conscious that unfortunately, North Bihar is a very backward area. Due care has been taken under the 20-point programme and the minimum needs programme.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: I would like to know whether any extra allotment has been made.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: We are naturally giving more weightage to those areas which are backward. North Bihar is, unfortunately, a backward area.

I would like to have due notice to reply to the question as to how much weightage under electrification programme has been given.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSJI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in the last two or three years most of the Districts of North Bihar have been affected by flood and drought? As a result of that the State suffered from financial aspects as well as from the aspect of food production. May I know whether the State Government submitted last year any proposal to the Planning Commission for utilisation of underground water resources in North Bihar as well as to control floods?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: While discussing the annual plan we did take into account the flood problems of Bihar, and that is why a sum of Rs. 16 crores has been approved in the State Annual Plan for 1966-67. This includes Rs. 8 crores for Patna Protec-

tion Work (including Urban Drainage). In order to solve flood problems we have to travel upwards. In this context much has to be done in co-operation with the Nepal Government because quite a few rivers flow down from Nepal. Due attention is being given. It is a long term project.

श्री राधाकृष्णन शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, बिहार के लिये जो वार्षिक योजना तय की गई है, उस का आधार क्या है ? क्या बिहार सरकार ने इस वार्षिक योजना के बारे में अपने कोई सुझाव आप के सामने पेश किये थे । अगर पेश किये थे तो वे क्या थे और उन को आप ने क्यों नहीं माना ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : अध्यक्ष जी, यह सही है कि बिहार सरकार ने जो रुपया मांगा था, वह कुछ ज्यादा था, उस रकम से जो कि उन को दी गई थी । पूरा हम नहीं दे पाये, क्योंकि स्वाल रिसेसर्ज का था, रुपया कहां से आये । फिर भी पिछले दो सालों में जो रुपया उन को दिया गया है, वह काफी ज्यादा है, 1974-75 में सैन्ट्रल एलोकेशन 68.68 करोड़ रुपये थी, 1975-76 में भी यह एलोकेशन 68.68 करोड़ थी, इस दफा 10 परसेन्ट का बढ़ावा सैन्ट्रल ग्रान्ट में कर दिया गया है । इस के अलावा बिहार का जो अपना प्लान है, उस में भी पिछले सालों के मुकाबले काफी बढ़ोतरी हुई है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं—उत्तर बिहार बैकवर्ड है, 27 वर्षों की स्वाधीनता के बाद एक भी कारखाना वहां नहीं लगा, जब कि वहां से कोयले की खानें 100 किलोमीटर पर और लोहे की खानें 150 किलोमीटर पर हैं । जब आप योजनाएँ बनाते हैं तो क्या आप यह देखते हैं कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सब तरह का एरिया कारखानों से कवर हो

जाय ताकि वहां के लोगों को रोजगार की कुछ राहत मिल सके । क्या योजना मंत्री कभी विचार करते हैं कि बैकवर्ड एरियाज को तरजीह दी जानी चाहिये ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : अध्यक्ष जी, विभूति जी ठीक कह रहे हैं, बैकवर्ड एरियाज की तरफ ध्यान देना सरकार का लक्ष्य होता चाहिये । हमारे जितने प्लान बनाये जाते हैं और खास कर पांचवीं योजना में भी इस तरफ काफ़ी ध्यान दिया गया है । लेकिन आप एक बात मानेंगे कि सिर्फ़ एक-दो जगह कारखाना लग जाय, उस में बैकवर्ड एरियाज की प्राबल्य सौल्व नहीं हो सकती है । बिहार में ही पब्लिक मैक्टर इन्वेस्टमेंट कितना कर चुके हैं, लेकिन उस से बिहार की बैकवर्डनेस की प्रोबलम सौल्व नहीं होती । आप देखें इसी प्लान में और इस साल में ज्यादा जोर ऐग्रीकल्चर, इर्रिगेशन और बिजली पर है ताकि इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर ठीक हो जाय तो वहां का पिछड़ापन दूर हो । एक बात ध्यान में रखनी है कि हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी एक, दो साल में नहीं निकलने वाली है, और हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी का धिनांन रूप मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में देखने को मिलता है । यहां से अगर हम गरीबी को निकास पाये तो बहुत हद तक हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी का मसला हल कर सकेंगे ।

#### Committee appointed to study Developmental Problems of Konkan Region

\*496. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to study the developmental problems of the Konkan region by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of the then Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik has completed its work; and



(b) what is the present composition of this Committee?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a) No such Committee has been appointed.

(b) Does not arise.

**SHRI B. V. NAIK:** As far as we remember and as per the press reports, such a committee with Mr. V. P. Naik as Chairman was appointed. It may be that the nomenclature may have been different. He was appointed as the Chairman of the Study Group on the Development of the Western Ghats. A telegram to this effect was received from the then Minister for Planning the late Mr. D. P. Dhar. We know this much that Mr. Ghorghade, Finance Minister of Karnataka, was also appointed on this Study Group. We believe this unless this is make-believe or false publicity or it is a case of amnesia. May I know whether this Committee has been appointed or not, whatever be its name?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The answer is quite definite. He says there is no such committee.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** For the Western Ghats of course there is a committee. But he has put a question on the Konkan region. There is no such thing as a Committee for the Konkan Region. Western Ghat means many things. Western Ghat also includes the whole area ranging from Goa upto Tamilnadu.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next question.

**SHRI B. V. NAIK:** This is exactly the same question. Mr. V. P. NAIK was appointed as its Chairman.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not going to allow question on Western Ghats

**SHRI B. V. NAIK:** Western Ghats mean Konkan.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can put a separate question.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** After all, Konkan is in Western Ghats. Some part of Karnataka is there. Some part of Kerala may be there. But his question should not be brushed aside.

**MR. SPEAKER:** For Western Ghats, they will have to put a separate question. I have passed on to the next question please

### Operational Problems in Coal Mines of Raniganj Area

\*497. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether dangerous operational problems exist in the coal mines of Raniganj area;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) steps taken to improve the safety factor in these mines?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All aspects of safety in mines are regularly attended to by mine officials including managers in course of their regular inspection of mine working. Besides the above, the officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety visit the mines periodically and any irregularities reported by them are also promptly attended to.

**SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** In the newspapers this report has appeared that Raniganj area is a dangerous area for mining operations. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any Committee has been appointed to examine

the safety measures existing there and to suggest what further measures are required to be taken for the safety of the mine workers?

**PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD:** Sir, the Ministry of Energy has appointed a Committee on January 5, 1976 which consists of 13 members and it is headed by the Joint Secretary in the Ministry, Shri S. B. Lal. The terms of reference of the Committee includes (1) review of all cases of coalmines where the operations are being carried out and also in the areas which are waterlogged, (2) to analyse the causes of accidents in coalmines; (3) to review the existing arrangements for safety and (4) to recommend what steps should be taken to improve the safety and analyse the safety consciousness and arrangements for rescues and recovery operations in the nationalised coalmines.

**SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** May I know when is this Committee likely to submit its report? May I further know whether a detailed survey has been made of all the coalmines apart from the dangers that are there in the working of the mines?

**PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD:** Sir, this Committee is supposed to submit its report by 30th of this month. As far as mine safety is concerned, they have their internal arrangements in the Coal India Ltd. which are looking into all the mines where there is any danger.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** I would like to know whether it is not a fact that the mines safety organisation in this area is so inadequate that, on an average, each mine could be physically inspected only once in every two years; there are not enough inspectors and other people to get around more frequently. I want to know whether it is a fact or not. And, does not the Government consider it to be an highly unsatisfactory affair?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT):** Sir, I do not know exactly how often these officers of the D.G.M.S. can visit the mines. But, who that is, the Ministry of Energy, takes a view that it should not be necessary for any outside agency to tell us that we should be careful about the safety of the workers. And, it is on the basis of this approach that we have set up an internal safety organisation. The D.G.M.S. is welcome to give his suggestions. We would welcome the suggestion. We are conscious—the Coal India Ltd., is conscious of its own obligations in the matter—of it and the entire safety organisation that has been set up has got officers who go down the mines most frequently and I can give you the details if the hon. Member wants that the number of times the officers should go into the mines has been specified.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** Is it once in a year?

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** I want to clarify this. The Chief Safety Officer has to go in actual underground inspection at least 12 days in a month. For others, they are more frequent. The responsibility of the safety officers is not only to point out the contravention. The other officers of the safety organisation spend from 18 to 20 days in a month in the underground inspection. There are people right down in the coal mine level and area level. For them, naturally, they have set the number of days they will be visiting—whether each mine is visited every day or every ten days—this I can find out.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** Sir, after the Chasnala incident, the people all over and, especially, in the mines areas, are very apprehensive and panicky also that mines accidents may take place at any time in any place. The Minister has kindly pointed out that in his own department—Coal India Limited—there is a team to look into the safety in the mines. In the Raniganj area, may I know, in the last one year how many accidents have

taken place—in the Raniganj Coal belt area—and what was the nature of the accidents and how many casualties were there?

**PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD:** Just now, I do not have the figures the hon. Member has asked for. But, as far as safety operations and safety measures in the mine areas are concerned, they have been greatly improved. We have been taking steps in consultation with the D.G.M.S. to see that such accidents do not occur and wherever such accidents occur, we go into details. We take all the remedial measures to see that in future no such accidents take place.

**SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI.** With regard to the Raniganj coal area, apart from the usual operational problems and hazards one, of the persistent dangers there is spreading of underground fire in some mines and subsidence. It has been observed by competent people that so far as sand-stowing and other things are concerned they are not upto the standard everywhere, and that has created a very extensive problem of subsidence, particularly subsidence of the ground soil in Jharia area, and the safety of the Jharia town is also said to be threatened. I would like to know from the Minister whether, apart from the Committee, these particular problems are being attended to by the Energy Department?

**PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD:** Coal India is aware of the fact that there are some fires underground in the mines and all measures have been taken. As far as Jharia is concerned, there is no danger due to fire in coal mines. This aspect has been looked into by the competent authority.

**SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:** Sir, before he makes the statement regarding Jharia, I will suggest to the Minister to check-up the facts.

**PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD:** This question was raised in the last Session and the experts are of the view that as far as Jharia town is concerned there is no danger.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

काशी विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में डकैती

2. श्री नालेश्वर द्विवेदी: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 24/25 मार्च, 1976 की रात्रि को हरदोई और माहजहापुर के बीच चलती हुई काशी-विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में डकैती डाली गई :

(ख) क्या डाकुओं के साथ मुठभेड़ हुई थी ;

(ग) कितने डाकू पकड़े गये तथा कितने मारे गए; और

(घ) अब तक की गई जांच के क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** (a) Yes. Sir, on the night of 25/26th March, 1976 and not on the night of 24/25th March, 1976.

(b) One passenger opened fired on the dacoits in self defence.

(c) 5 dacoits were arrested and 4 died.

(d) In addition to the arrest of 5 culprits, looted property has been recovered. Further investigation by Police is in progress.

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि काशी-विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस में उस दिन पुलिस की व्यवस्था थी या नहीं और डकैतों पड़ने के कितनी देर बाद पुलिस वहाँ पर पहुँची ? यात्रियों से मुकाबले में कितने डकू मारे गये और कितने घाड़ी से कूद कर मरे और जिन यात्रियों ने डकूओं का मुकाबला किया, उन को मारा और पकड़ने की सहायता की, उन लोगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई व्यवस्था की है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शाकी कुरैशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब यह घाड़ी हरदोई स्टेशन पर पहुँची, तो उस में 9, 10 डकू डिब्बे में दाखिल हुए और उन्होंने यात्रियों को लूटना शुरू किया। उन के पास हथियार थे और रिवाल्वर थे। एक यात्री, जिस का नाम जगदीश लाल डींगरा है, उस के पास एक ल.इसेन्समुदा रिवाल्वर था। उस ने उस से फायर किया जिस की वजह से कुछ डकू जर्मी हुए और कुछ घबराकर खिड़कियों से कूदे। उस की वजह से तीन डकू तो मौके पर मर गये और पांच जर्मी हुए। पुलिस फ़ोरन मौके पर पहुँची और जो डकू रेलवे लाइन पर जर्मी पड़े हुए थे, पुलिस ने वहीं पर उन को गिरफ्तार किया। उन डकूओं के पास कुछ कल्ट्रेमेड रिवाल्वर और कार्टरिज मिले। एक डकू बाबू खां, जो जर्मी था, उस की अस्पताल जाते वक्त मृत्यु हो गई। फ़ाइरिंग की वजह से कोई डकू नहीं मारा गया बल्कि चलती घाड़ी में से जो डकू कूदे उनमें से कुछ मर गये और कुछ जर्मी हुए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोत्साहन के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया है, यह भी बता दीजिए ?

श्री मुहम्मद शाकी कुरैशी : जिस घादमी ने वहाँ खिल-डिफ़ेन्स में गोली चलाई है उस

को कुछ इनाम दिया जाए, यह मामला जेरे-गौर है।

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो डकू पकड़े गये या मारे गये हैं, उन में से कितने छात्र थे और कितनों का सम्बन्ध सम्पन्न परिवारों से था ?

श्री मुहम्मद शाकी कुरैशी : जो डकू मारे गये हैं उन में से एक भोम प्रकाश अवस्थी है, जो हरदोई के रहने वाले हैं, दूसरे रिवाल्वर सिंह हैं। वे भी हरदोई के रहने वाले हैं। तीसरे गोरख नाथ है, वे फर्रुखाबाद के हैं और बाबू खां व्हाइट वॉज के हैं। जो डकू गिरफ्तार हुए हैं, उन में महमूब हसन हरदोई का है, मोहन लाल भी हरदोई का है, भोम प्रकाश गुप्ता भी हरदोई का हैं मुरेश फर्रुखाबाद का है और रिछपाल सिंह बरेली का है और यह हार्डिल डिपार्टमेंट में काम करता है

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह काशी विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस का प्रश्न था, इसलिए एडमिट हो गया, इस के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इस तरह की चोरिया, डकैतिया, ट-टायर में आजकल हरदम हो रही हैं केवल पिस्नान के जोर से ही नहीं बल्कि ऐसे भी चोरिया हो रही हैं और लोग पुलिस को इसलिए रिपोर्ट नहीं करते हैं कि वे संजने हैं कि एक मुसीबत से बचे तो दूसरी में पड़ जाएंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन पैसेजर्स के लिए, जो सैबेन्ड क्लास में ट्रेवल करते हैं, उन की हिफाजत का आप ने क्या इन्तजाम किया है ? पहले यह सुनते थे कि पुष्प-बटन टाइप की कोई चीज लगाई जाएगी ताकि पुलिस को इतिला हो जाए। इस लिए सरकार ने कोई व्यवस्था की है ?

श्री मुहम्मद कबीर कुरेशी : नांमेली तो गाड़ियों में एलार्ब चीन लगी हुई है लेकिन यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि जितनी भी लॉग डिस्टेंस की गाड़ियां हैं जिन में लॉग रात में सफर करते हैं, उन में लोगों की हिराजत के लिए पुलिस एस्कोर्ट दिया जाए।

दूसरी बात यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ जो धार०पी०एफ० है, उस को किसी को गिरफ्तार कर के मुकदमा चलाने की पावर नहीं थी। अब हम होम मिनिस्ट्री से इस्तजा कर रहे हैं कि धार०पी०एफ० को ऐसी पावर दी जाए। अब ऐसी पावर उस को मिल जाती है, जैसी कि हमे उम्मीद है, तो धार०पी०एफ० इन्वेस्टिग तरीके से रेल चोरी का मुकाबला कर सकेगी।

**SHRI N. K. SANGHI** Since most of these dacoits have been caught alive, naturally the whole conspiracy should have been known very clearly by now. What is the reason for the inordinate delay in booking them? Is this sort of operation widespread in the country or is it operating in some parts? Have the Railways been able to lay their hands on some other culprits connected with this particular gang?

**SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI** When they were caught, they were badly injured. They were in hospital for some time and naturally their statements could not be recorded earlier. We suspect this is part of an inter-district gang and the police are making a thorough investigation.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण चौधरी : क्या मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस इन्विस्टिगेशन से पहले भी इन जगहों में पिछले दिनों डकैतियां हुई हैं? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहा पर पश्चिमी जिलों का एक बाल एरिया है जहाँ पर इस तरह के लोग डिब्बों में चढ़ते हैं और कभी जनाने डिब्बे में और कभी मचल डिब्बे में चूस कर

लोगों को बर्बाद पहुँचाते हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोई विशेष व्यवस्था रेलवेर तरीके से चौकिल की ट्रेनों में, जोकि रात के समय चाली हैं, आप कर रहे हैं और क्या घोष ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से ऐसे स्टेशनों पर चौकिल के लिए लिखा-पढ़ी की है जिस के यात्रियों की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था हो सके?

श्री मुहम्मद कबीर कुरेशी : इस बारे में चौक मिनिस्टर्स से बातचीत होती रहनी है, कुछ ट्रेनों में जो डकैनी के बाक़दात हुए हैं, उनकी रोकथाम कैसे की जाय, इस बात के लिए रेलवे मंत्री चौक मिनिस्टर्स की एक मीटिंग बुला रहे हैं। लम्बी यात्रा वाली गाड़ियों में एस्कोर्ट रखने के इन्जाम किये जायेंगे और जो एरियाज आईडेंटिफाई किये गये हैं उनके स्टेशनों पर पेट्रोलिंग बढ़ा दी जायेगी। रेलवे इस बारे में खामोश नहीं बैठेगी।

श्री नाथुराम अहिरवार अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब से आपात्कालीन स्थिति देश में आई है तब से बाहर मो मब कुछ ठीक है लेकिन जहाँ तक रेलवे का सवाल है, रेलवे में डकैनी और लूटपाट की घटनाएँ बढ़ी हैं। क्या यह सही है कि कुछ आगरनाइज्ड गेम्स हैं, कुछ ऐसी सस्पाएं हैं जिनके लोग बाहर तो गडबडी नहीं कर पाते वे अब रेलों में यह सब कुछ कर रहे हैं? साबरमती एक्सप्रेस दो बार कानपुर के पास लुटी गई, बीना के पास पेंसेंजर गाड़ी में बिस्कोट छुआ। इनका धाज तक पता नहीं चला। क्या सरकार कुछ इंतजाम करने वाली है कि कुछ लूटने वाले लोग रेलों में जाकर मुसाफिरों के साथ ताक खेलने लगते हैं उनसे लोगों को बचाया जाय? मेरे एक साथी अभी पिछले सप्ताह मोपाल जा रहे थे। वे जनपद कबाबत के अध्यक्ष हैं। उनके पास गाड़ी में दो आदमी आए और उनसे ताक खेलने के लिए कहा। उन्होंने ताक खेलने के मना

कर दिया। इसके बाद दो आदमी उनके पास और बाग़े और उन्होंने भी रुपये के नोट तोड़ने के लिए उनसे कहा। उनके पास बस-बस रुपये के तेरह नोट थे, वे नोट बाकू दिखा कर उनसे छिन कर ले गये। आर० पी० ए० के आदमी वहाँ बैठे थे, उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा। क्या पुलिस को इस प्रकार की हिंसायत है कि जो लोग इस तरह की गडबड करते हैं वह उनको रोके ?

श्री मोहम्मद साफी कुरेशी सर, जो बन बरौरह हैं, उनकी तदाद पहले से कम हुई है और बाकयात भी कम हुए हैं। लेकिन इन कम बाकयात को भी रोकना जरूरी है। अगर कोई मुसाफिरो को ताम खिलाने में मगगूल रखे और फिर लूटे ना इनकी एतिहायात तो यात्रियों को करना पडेगी।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माईल आपने वायदा किया है कि पुलिस गाडिया में दो जायगी और तमाम इतजाम किया जायगा। अगर मैं यह पूछना चाहता हू कि क्या आप यह नोटिस लगाने के लिए तैयार हैं कि जो यात्री ट्रेनों में सफर करते हैं, उनको अगर शक हो कि कोई डकैन है या चार तो वह उनके बारे में खबर दे दे ऐसा और इतजाम हो कि उसको फौरन इकवायरी हो जाय। क्या यात्रियों को यह अधिकार देने का ऐसा कोई इतजाम करना चाहते हैं कि जिस पर उन्हें शक हो जाय, वे फौरन जाकर उसके बारे में इतिला कर सकें ?

श्री मोहम्मद साफी कुरेशी ऐसी हिदायत है। अगर कोई आदमी यह महसूस करता है कि कोई खतरनाक किमनल बैठा हुआ है तो वह उसके बारे में रिपोर्ट कर सकता है।

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Procurement target of wheat for next crop

\*461. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:  
SHRI VEKARIA.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any target has been fixed for the procurement of wheat for the next crop, and

(b) if so, targets fixed, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

### Statement

('000 tonnes)

State	Procurement targets of wheat for 1976-77
Bihar	100
Gujarat	50
Haryana	500
Jammu & Kashmir	18
Madhya Pradesh	200
Maharashtra	100
Punjab	2,500
Rajasthan	200
Uttar Pradesh	1,200
Others	30
All India	5,198

### Size of Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

\*462. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a technical group to suggest the size of buffer stock of foodgrains;

(b) if so, whether the panel has made its recommendations; and

(c) whether farmers' representatives have been associated with this group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A Technical Group on buffer stocks of foodgrains was set up in December, 1975 with a view to examine in depth the buffer stock policy. The Group will make recommendations regarding the optimum size of the buffer stock which may be required to tide over inter-seasonal fluctuations in production of foodgrains, how this stock is to be built up and the financial implications thereof. The recommendations of the Technical Group are awaited. It was not considered necessary to associate any unofficial member including farmers' representatives with the Group.

### S.F.D.A. & MFAL in Maharashtra

\*463. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) Areas in which Small Farmers Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agencies are functioning in Maharashtra State;

(b) whether the areas of operation of these agencies are being extended; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). During the Fourth Plan the following 5 SFDA/MFAL projects were set up in Maharashtra for extending benefits to Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers:

1. SFDA Thana-Nasik
2. SFDA Ratnagiri-Satara
3. SFDA Bhandara
4. MFAL Ratnagiri-Satara
5. MFAL Parbhani

In the Fifth Five Year Plan Maharashtra State was allocated a total number of 12 SFDA/MFAL projects and the State Government was given an option to continue the existing projects in the districts of their choice and to select additional districts for locating new projects. In consultation with the State Government of Maharashtra, the following 12 districts have been selected for implementing programme in the Fifth Plan.

1. Thana\*
2. Ratnagiri\*
3. Satara\*
4. Kolaba
5. Dhulia
6. Amraoti
7. Buldhana
8. Akola
9. Nanded
11. Kolhapur@
12. Chandrapur@
12. Chandrapur

(\*Projects continuing from Fourth Five Year Plan.)

(@Projects in Bhandara and Prabhani districts have been given extension of one year to complete some of the important schemes in hand. These projects would be wound up at the end of 1976-77 and thereafter, the two projects of Kolhapur and Chandrapur will be taken up from 1977-78.)

In so far as Thana, Ratnagiri and Satara projects are concerned the Agencies are implementing their programmes for the present in the project area fixed in the Fourth Plan. Their supplementary project reports for the period 1976-77 to 1978-79 are yet to be considered by the Government of India. If necessary, the project area will be extended to additional blocks to enable the agency to achieve the target of 30,000 beneficiaries by the end of 1978-79.

In respect of the remaining projects in the districts of Kolaba, Dhulia, Amraoti, Buldhana, Akola, Nanded and Osmanabad which have been set up in the Fifth Plan, the project area has been fixed in consultation with the State Government of Maharashtra to cover a population of 50,000 beneficiaries during the five year project period. Therefore, it is not proposed to extend the area of operation in respect of these new projects, at least in the near future.

The Project Reports for Kolhapur and Chandrapur have not yet been formulated by the State Government.

The areas covered by different SFDA/MFAL projects in Maharashtra are shown in the attached statement.

*Statement*

*Area covered under SFDA/MFAL Schemes in Maharashtra State*

SFDA/MFAL Agency		Area covered (Names of Talukas/Blocks)	
1. Thana	.	1. Palghar, 2. Dahanu, 3. Talasari, 4. Wada, 5. Jawahar, 6. Mokhd	
2. Ratnagiri	.	1. Ratnagiri, 2. Chiplun, 3. Khed, 4. Guhagar, 5. Lanja.	
3. Satara	.	1. Patan, 2. Jaloi and 3. Mahabaleshwar.	
4. Kolaba	.	1. Alibeg, 2. Murud, 3. Poladpur, 4. Mhasala, 5. Khalapur 6. Pen, 7. Sudhagad Paliand 8. Sriwardhan.	
5. Dhulia	.	1. Akarri, 2. Akalkuwa, 3. Taleda, 4. Shaheda, 5. Nardurbar, 6. Sindhkhed, 7. Nawapur, 8. Sakri, 9. Dhulia (Entire district except Shurpur block).	
6. Amravati	.	1. Amravati, 2. Morshi, 3. Chardur, Rly. 4. Daryapur and 5. Melghat (Entire district except Achalpur, Chikhald and Dharr i blocks).	
7. Buldhana	.	1. Malkapur, 2. Jalgaon, 3. Khamsor and 4. Melhet (Entire district except Chikhti and Buldhana blocks).	
8. Akola	.	1. Akola, 2. Akot, 3. Murtizapur, 4. Mangrulpir and 5. Washim. (Entire district except Balapur and Patur blocks).	
9. Nanded	.	1. Hedgaon, 2. Kinwat, 3. Biloli, 4. Deglur, 5. Mukhed and 6. Kandhar. (Entire district except Nanded and Bhokar blocks).	
10. Osmanabad	.	1. Osmanabad, 2. Kallam, 3. Latur, 4. Udgir, 5. Ausa, 6. Omurga, 7. Tuljapur, 8. Pararda and 9. Bheom (Entire district except Ahmadpur and Nilanga blocks).	
11. Kolhapur	.	(Project Report yet to be formulated. This project will be initiated in 1977-78).	
12. Chandrapur	.	(Project Report yet to be formulated. This project will be initiated in 1977-78)	



The Projects of Bhandara and Parbhari, which were set up in Fourth Plan and have been allowed to continue as a special case for one more year in 1976-77, have the following coverage:—

SFDA/MFAL Agency	Area covered (Names of Talukas/Blocks.)
Bhandara . . .	Following blocks from Sakoli and Gordia Sub-Divisions:— 1. Saloli, 2. Deori, 3. Lakhnuri, 4. Morgaon Arjuni, 5. Gondia, 6. Salikasa, 7. Amgaon, 8. Tirora and 9. Goregaon.
Parbhani . . .	1. Parbhani, 2. Pathri, 3. Rartur, 4. Basmath, 5. Jintur, 6. Kalamruri, 7. Hingoli and 8. Gangakhed (entire district)

### पुनपुन योजना का बनाया जाना

\*464. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की वृत्ता करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने "पुनपुन" नदी के गया और पटना जिलों के तटवर्ती ग्रामों को बाढ़ से बचाने तथा दोनों जिलों में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था के लिए पुनपुन योजना के नाम से कोई योजना तैयार की है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार का इस योजना को अब तक क्रियान्वित करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपसचिव (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) (क) और (ख) बिहार सरकार ने 1972 में 9 76 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से पुनपुन तटबंध स्कीम तैयार की थी। इसकी जांच केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में और गया बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग में की गई थी और इस बात की सिफारिश की गई थी कि इस स्कीम को चरणों में कार्यान्वित किया जाए। तदनुसार राज्य

सरकार ने 99 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर प्रथम चरण तैयार किया था जिसमें तीन सड़क नाममात्र दाहिने तट पर 13 66 किलोमीटर की लम्बाई में एक तटबंध का निर्माण 9 75 किलोमीटर की लम्बाई में तट के बाये ओर वर्तमान तटबंध को ऊंचा करना और सुदृढ़ करना और लगभग 6 किलोमीटर की लम्बाई में तट के बाएँ ओर एक नए तटबंध का निर्माण शामिल है। इस स्कीम के प्रथम दा.म.ए.का की अनुमानित लागत 77 लाख रुपये है जिसमें 5,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को लाभ पट्टचने की संभावना है, और इसमें गया के पानी को पुनपुन के जरिए भोकमह नाल में जाने से रोकेगा। इस स्कीम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए योजना आयोग ने अनुमोदित कर दिया है और राज्य सरकार इस स्कीम पर निर्माण कार्य तत्काल प्रारम्भ करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर रही है।

राज्य सरकार पुनपुन पर एक स्कीम भी तैयार कर रही है, जिससे लगभग 16,000 हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई हो सकेगी और परियोजना रिपोर्ट के इस वर्ष के जुलाई तक तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है।

### Unfinished Irrigation Project in Kerala

\*465. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any proposal for completion of unfinished irrigation projects in Kerala; and

(b) if so, what are those?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). There are seven on-going irrigation projects, namely, periyar Valley, Kallada, Pamba, Kuttiadi, Chitturpuzha, Kanhirpuzha and Pazhassi in the State of Kerala.

Irrigation is a State subject and funds for the execution of irrigation projects are provided by the State Government within the framework of their overall developmental plans. Central assistance to the State plans is given in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to individual sector of development or project.

A special advance Plan assistance of Rs 70 lakhs was given by the Government of India to the Government of Kerala each for Periyar Valley, Pamba and Kuttiadi projects during the financial year 1975-76. The State Government has been requested to provide more funds for on-going projects. With increased outlay on on-going projects, three of the on-going projects, namely, Periyar Valley, Kuttiadi and Chitturpuzha are likely to be substantially completed by the end of the Fifth Plan.

### Conditions for Newly Sanctioned Senior Teaching Post

\*466. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that conditions imposed by UGC on newly sanctioned senior teaching posts have been resented to by the Professors; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, no such communications have been received by it.

(b) Does not arise.

### Prospects for Export of Agricultural Products

\*467. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture has projected prospects of substantial surpluses of agricultural products for export of the turn of the century; and

(b) if so, factors which support this expectation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) On the basis of the projections of demand and supply formulated by the Commission, it emerges that in the case of several agricultural commodities, the likely supply in 2000 AD will exceed the domestic demand.

### Method of Dry Farming

\*468. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any university has developed a method of dry farming, and

(b) whether this method of dry farming has been practised in any State and if so, results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) Seventeen dryland research centres located in 14 Universities, under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture implemented by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have under taken multidisciplinary research and developed methods of growing better crops in dryfarming areas. These dryland research centres undertake multidisciplinary research on specific local problems for developing an appropriate dryland technology. The areas of research are (i) efficient crops and varieties for utilizing rainfall and stored moisture (ii) crop sequences and crop mixtures for dryland (iii) geometry of crops relating to plant population, row spacing and row direction (iv) water intake studies and soil compaction (v) mulching for moisture conservation (vi) fertilizer use in dryland agriculture (vii) crop substitution (viii) improving infiltration and soil moisture storage (ix) tillage practices and sowing and (x) water harvesting, minimal and crop life saving irrigation.

For improving agricultural production under rainfed conditions Hybrid Bajra and Jowar and upland rice varieties like Jaya, CR 44-1, Krishna, Kaveri, Bala can be grown during Kharif. In 'rabi' season for North India, gram, mustard, barley, safflower and linseed have been identified as efficient crops. In deccan plateau, Jowar safflower and cotton are efficient crops. In Maharashtra, and North Western Karnataka, Bengal gram and safflower do well. Advancing sowing date of 'rabi' Jowar to September after soaking rains is recommended in the black soil region of Sholapur, Bijapur and Bellary. In the deep black soil

region around Indore, in Malwa plateau, dry sowing of Kharif, cotton in anticipation of monsoon rains increases crop yield. The economic levels of fertilizer use in several dryland areas are 40 Kg N for kharif and 20 Kg N for rabi crops. Mulching in rabi season aids moisture conservation for better yields. Technology is being developed for runoff water collection during rainy season and recycling it for minimal irrigation or crop life saving irrigation to ward off crop failure and stabilise agricultural production in drylands. On the basis of research data from the centres, contingency plans for rainfed areas under different weather conditions have been formulated and published for extension use.

The dryland technology developed at the research centres continues to be transferred to nearby integrated pilot development projects implemented over clusters of villages in different States since 4th Plan period. These pilot projects are 24 in number and each covers during 5th plan about 4000 hectares of farmers' land under the technical guidance of the Chief Scientist in charge of the associated dryland research centres. These 24 pilot projects are located in the districts of Hyderabad, Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh), Palamau (Bihar), Rajkot, Amreli (Gujarat), Hissar, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh), Jammu (J&K), Bangalore, Bellary and Bijapur (Karnataka), Indore and Rewa (Madhya Pradesh), Akola and Sholapur (Maharashtra), Mayurbhanj (Orissa), Jodhpur, Udaipur and Chittorgarh (Rajasthan), Tirunelveli and Pudukottai (Tamil Nadu), Mirzapur, Agra and Lalitpur (Uttar Pradesh). Adopting the improved dryland technology, higher jowar yields (gain) of 180 Q/ha at Bellary (Karnataka) and 137 Q/ha at Pudukottai (Tamil Nadu) as compared to respective local yields of 50 Q/ha and 850 Q/ha with traditional practices, have been reported from the demonstrations carried out in the cultivators' fields of the concerned Dryland Pilot projects. In Rajkot (Gujarat) grain yield of bajra was doubled (22.35

Q/ha) with the improve Dryland technology as compared to traditional method of cultivation which gave grain yield of 11.0 Q/ha. Similar higher yields have also been obtained in the pilot projects for other crops like maize, rice, wheat, barley, gram, and groundnut due to improved practices

The technology developed at the dryland research centres is also used in planning and implementing the agricultural programme in the districts coming under the Drought Prone Areas Programme. Besides, the State Departments of Agriculture avail of the technology for their normal extension and development activities in rainfed areas

#### **Rationalisation of Bonus Formula for Foodgrains**

\*469. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Punjab Government have pleaded for rationalisation of the bonus formula for foodgrains; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). In the course of discussions regarding rabi policy for 1976-77, the Punjab Government has pleaded that entitlement to wheat bonus may not be linked to any pre-determined target of contribution to the Central Pool. The incentive bonus scheme for wheat for 1976-77 season is still under consideration

#### **Profit Earned by Modern Bakeries**

\*470. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) amount of profit earned by Modern Bakeries last year; and

(b) whether there is any proposal regarding future expansion of the Bakeries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). The estimated profit during 1975-76 is Rs. 35.87 lakhs before taxation.

(b). 5 standard units are being set up at Bhubaneswar, Gauhati, Indore, Jaipur and Ranchi besides three bun plants at Bombay, Calcutta and Cochin. The Company is also conducting a survey to find suitable locations for setting up of additional units during the Fifth Plan.

#### **Indo-GDR Pact**

\*471. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-GDR pact on equivalence of Degrees, Diplomas has recently been signed in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. A protocol on the equivalence of degrees/diplomas/certificates has been signed between India and the German Democratic Republic on March 19, 1976.

(b) A statement incorporating the broad features thereof is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10677/76]

### Mechanisation in Agriculture

\*472. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether National Commission on Agriculture in their final report have made some suggestions regarding sparing use of mechanisation in the field of agriculture;

(b) if so, whether suggestions of the Commission have been accepted by Government for implementation; and

(c) whether the pace of agricultural growth is likely to be hampered as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) The National Commission on Agriculture has recommended that the machines should be used only in areas where there is serious shortage of human labour and draught animals, and that any tendency to utilise the machines in labour surplus areas should be suitably controlled. The Commission had also indicated that use of machines may be encouraged in areas where there is a serious shortage of human labour and draught animals. The Commission has further expressed their view that any tendency to resort to use of machines in labour surplus areas in order to circumvent problems of labour management or which may result in lowering the wages should be suitably controlled. Thus the Commission has only recommended limited use of machines where there is a surplus of labour.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Commission are yet to be examined.

### National Water Resources Council

\*473. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture has suggested the setting up of a National Water Resources Council to control water resources; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendation is under examination.

### "Youth against Dirt and Disease"

\*474. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state that the progress made by the programme entitled "Youth Against Dirt and Disease"?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV). Youth Against Dirt and Disease campaign was launched during 1974-75, as part of the Special Camping Programme during vacations, under the National Service Scheme. The activities suggested under the campaign were:—

- (i) Environmental sanitation.
- (ii) Medico-social work including immunisation.
- (iii) Provision of potable water.
- (iv) Popularisation and construction of Gobar Gas Plants.

2. About 1400 camps, involving about 53,000 students, teachers and non-student youth, were held under the campaign in different States during 1974-75. The activities undertaken included:—

### (a) Immunization

Small pox vaccination,

Triple antigen vaccination.

Inoculation against cholera, typhoid and malaria.

(b) Health Services

Health Surveys.

Health check-up including health check-up for school children.

Organisation of medical aid.

(c) Health Education ..

Education on prevention of communicable diseases.

Education on nutrition.

Education on environmental sanitation.

Education on Family Planning, Child health etc.

(d) Environmental Sanitation  
Cleanliness drive

Construction of soak-pits.

Construction of garbage pits

Construction of sanitary latrines and urinals.

Construction and repair of drainage.

Purification/chlorination of drinking water wells.

(e) Gobar Gas Plants

Popularisation through dissemination of information about the Plants.

Registration for Gobar Gas Plants.

Construction/Demonstration of Gobar Gas Plants.

3. The programme of Youth Against Dirt and Disease was continued during 1975-76 alongwith another programme "Youth for Afforestation and Tree Plantation". According to the information available so far, about 2,000 camps involving about one lakh youth were held during 1975-76.

4. The programme for 1974-75 was evaluated by the Madras School of Social Work, Madras. The Evaluation Report found.

"much has been achieved through the 'Youth Against Dirt and Disease' campaign both for the benefit of the community as well as the benefit of the students. The experience of this campaign has emphasised the need for similar campaigns in the future also."

The campaign for 1975-76 is currently being evaluated by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.

5. The activities undertaken during 1975-76 were almost the same as listed above. The campaign having concluded in March, 1976, the detailed reports are awaited.

Survey of Underground Water

\*476. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether surveys have been conducted to find the extent of underground water reserves available for irrigation in the various States and especially in drought prone areas; and

(b) if so, results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) An area of 11,75,807 sq km, out of the total coverable area of 29,84,459 sq. km has been covered both by the Geological Survey of India and the Central Ground Water Board under hydrological surveys upto 1st January 1976. An area of 9,54,542 sq km has been covered by the States Ground Water Depts. under their micro-level investigations.

Under the drought prone area development programmes work in 31 out of 75 districts has been completed and is on hand in 29 districts. The total area covered under this programme under hydrogeological and spot investigation studies is 2,73,827 sq. km.

For the evaluation of resources, the Board drilled 1267 exploratory, observation and slim bore holes covering an area of 2,57,920 sq. km. of sedimentary formations which offered scope for large scale development through deep tubewells but needed further proving through test drilling.

The Board has also been undertaking comprehensive projects in limited areas representing complex hydro-geological settings with a view to developing methodology for groundwater evaluation, planning and development

Three such Projects covering an area of 101,400 km, two in the State of Rajasthan and Gujarat in the drought prone districts of Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu and Bikaner and in the Mehsana and Banaskantha districts of Gujarat and one in the hard rocks areas of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka State have already been completed by the Central Ground Water Board. These studies have resulted in proving of 1021 million cubic meters of additional exploitable potentials in these areas.

#### **Guidelines for Celebration of International Women's Year**

\*477. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines had been given by any world organisation for the purpose of celebrating International Women's Year; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof and how far they have been complied with?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10678/76].

#### **Implementation Cell for 20 Point Economic Programme**

\*478 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture have suggested setting up of an implementation cell to monitor and concurrently evaluate implementation of 20 Point Economic Programme in the sector of rural development;

(b) if so, reaction of Government to the proposal; and

(c) steps taken/proposed to strengthen the Central implementation/monitoring/evaluation cell to ensure effective implementation of 20 Point Programme in the sector of rural development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The various Departments/Divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation concerned with the 20 Point Programme in the sector of rural development are monitoring the progress of implementation of the concerned items both in the States and at the Centre. The 20-Point Programme as a

whole is being coordinated by the Cabinet Secretary and the Prime Minister's Secretariat. At the Cabinet level, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Policy and Coordination monitors and coordinates the programme.

A Co-ordination Committee has been constituted in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to oversee implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the 20 Point Programme in the rural development sector.

#### **New Variety of Sweet Jowar**

\*479. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new variety of sweet jowar has been developed to increase sugar production in the country;

(b) if so, whether any experiments have been carried out by the scientists of the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow in this regard; and

(c) if so, result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research had taken up some preliminary research on some of the sweet sorghum varieties imported from the United States of the varieties tried "Aroma" proved to be the best.

The agronomic requirements of the sweet sorghum crop are being worked out. Control measures for diseases like leaf and stalk borer which affect this crop are being formulated. It is premature to assess the potential value of sweet sorghum variety for increasing sugar production.

#### **New Wheat Strain**

\*480. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural research institutes in the country have achieved a break-through in evolving a new wheat strain that can be grown in the rice growing areas;

(b) whether though the country has achieved a world record of doubling the production in wheat, the same success could not be achieved in paddy cultivation; and

(c) if so, nature of steps proposed to achieve the twin objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Wheat cultivation is spreading in the traditional rice growing areas now. The variety 'Sonalka' has been cultivated commercially in the traditional rice growing areas in West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, U.P. and several other States. One more variety 'Janak' was released for the entire eastern region in 1974 and is now becoming popular with the farmers. In the All-India Wheat Research Workshop held at Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya Kalyani (West Bengal) in August, 1975, two more new varieties viz. 'HP-1102' & 'HP-262' have been identified for prerelease trials of eastern India. For delayed sowings in Central India, another variety called 'Shera' was released.

(b) It is true that the same success in paddy cultivation has not so far been achieved as compared to wheat cultivation.

(c) Number of steps are being taken to develop the 20-Point Programme as a development of high yielding rice varieties adapted to varying agro-ecological situations, raising Community



nurseries, efficient agro-techniques, use of proper plant protection schedules and timely supply of inputs like good seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and credit.

#### Coal Deposits in Nagaland

\*481 DR. RANEN SEN Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge coal deposits have been found in Nagaland; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K C PANT): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

#### Punjabi Programmes from Amritsar TV Centre

\*483 SHRI B S BHAURA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether any proposal to start telecast of their own Punjabi Programmes by Amritsar TV Centre in near future is under consideration of Government, and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Amritsar TV Centre is already originating programmes in Punjabi

(b) Does not arise

#### Abolition of Lense Department of Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur

\*484 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lense Department of Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur has been abolished; and

(b) whether this has been done in contravention of the Project Report prepared by the Collaborator of U.S.S.R. after conducting necessary survey of indigenous requirement to facilitate the manufactures in private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P. MAURYA): (a) The Lense Department of Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur, has been closed down.

(b) The Lens Department, which was set up as per the Detailed Project Report prepared by the Soviet Collaborators, had to be close down primarily as its operations over the years were found to be uneconomical

#### Visit by Team of Experts from Developing Countries to study TV Satellite System

\*485 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state

(a) the names of the developing countries from where the team of experts visited India to study the T V. satellite system, and

(b) whether they have sought India's assistance for developing the system in their countries?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Bolivia, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Turkey.

(b) While the visitors evinced great interest and expressed deep appreciation of the Satellite Instructional

Television Experiment, no specific request for assistance has been received.

#### Recommendations of Rajadhyaksha Committee on N.I.D.C.

\*486. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 7th January, 1976 to Unstarred Question No. 207 regarding reconstruction of N.I.D.C. and state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee; and

(b) the action Government have since taken on these recommendations for the overhaul of the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The recommendations made in the Report of Shri Rajadhyaksha on the National Industrial Development Corporation are still under examination of the Government.

#### Use of Electronic Equipment in Industries

\*487. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that industries are not using electronic equipment to improve productivity; and

(b) if so, remedial measures proposed?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Electronic equipment is being used in industry for various purposes, but not yet to a large extent. There is scope to make greater use of electronic techniques in various industries to improve efficiency and quality to increase productivity and to enhance safety. The Electronics Commission has been working to identify the right kind and level of electronics usage in various industries, consistent with out need for labour-intensive production. These studies have covered areas such as fertiliser, pulp and paper mining etc. Already, there is considerable industrial effort in the numerical control for precision machine work the use of computers in process control, programmes for the manufacture of power electronic equipment as sensors, controls, instrumentation panels, etc

TRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Electronic equipment is being used in industry for various purposes, but not yet to a large extent. There is scope to make greater use of electronic techniques in various industries to improve efficiency and quality to increase productivity and to enhance safety. The Electronics Commission has been working to identify the right kind and level of electronics usage in various industries, consistent with out need for labour-intensive production. These studies have covered areas such as fertiliser, pulp and paper mining etc. Already, there is considerable industrial effort in the numerical control for precision machine work the use of computers in process control, programmes for the manufacture of power electronic equipment as sensors, controls, instrumentation panels, etc

#### Census of Indian Nationals Abroad

\*488. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake a full population census of the Indian Nationals as well as the persons of Indian origin living abroad, on the lines of the Census of India;

(b) if so, whether preparation in this regard has been started; and

(c) whether this proposed census operations will be undertaken along with 1981 census or earlier?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir. The Government of India cannot undertake any census operations in other countries.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

### Utilisation of Rice Bran for Extraction of Edible Oil

\*489. SHRI P. GANGADEB.: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state;

(a) whether National Committee on Science and Technology has identified a project to utilise rice-bran for extraction of edible oil to be used in the manufacture of soaps and other oil based consumer industries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to boost up the above project in various States to augment production of edible oil in the country and to avoid dependence on heavy imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) Yes, Sir. The NCST has identified a project for extracting edible quality rice bran oil and not on the use of industrial quality rice bran oil for soap making

(b) The Food Corporation of India will be conducting a survey of different rice mills in two States, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during the current year. The survey will include the quantity available, the different techniques involved in extracting and stabilising the oil etc. Thereafter it would be possible to prepare guideline package programme to be disseminated to the rice millers as well as to farmers for increasing the availability of edible quality rice bran oil on commercial basis.

### Power Shortage due to Imbalance in Hydel and Thermal Components

\*498 SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether the imbalance in Hydel and Thermal components in our power generation has been responsible for periodic power shortage; and

(b) steps proposed to be taken to remedy the imbalance, if any?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Power shortages are a result of a gap between demand and availability and are caused due to various reasons, such as lack of adequate installed capacity, sub-optimum output from generating units, forced outages etc., and not on account of any imbalance as such in hydel and thermal components among generating units. In the Eastern Region, however, difficulties in the availability of peaking capacity are experienced due to insufficient flexibility in operations because of inadequate hydel support. In future power planning for this Region, a better hydro-thermal mix will be kept in view subject to availability of natural endowments

### Technical assistance from Denmark

\*499 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state?

(a) whether an agreement with Denmark on technical assistance has been signed recently, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Agreements were signed on the 19th March, 1976 with the Government of Denmark for the setting up of Tool Room and Training Centres at Calcutta and at Delhi for the manufacture of tools mainly for supply to small scale industries and for training tool makers and tool designers. The Government of Denmark will, according to that agreement, extend financial and technical assistance to the extent of Rs. 825 lakhs (Rs. 405 lakhs for Calcutta and Rs. 420 lakhs for Delhi).

### Conversion of Transmission System to 400 K. V.

\*500. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire transmission system in the country is being converted to 400 K. V.; and

(b) progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). In any transmission system various voltage levels are required to carry power, depending on the quantum and distances involved. 400 KV transmission is being introduced where evacuation of power from large generating stations is required, and for inter-system transfers of large blocks of power. The following 400 KV transmission lines are presently under construction:

- (i) Dehar—Panipat
- (ii) Obra-Sultanpur-Lucknow
- (iii) Obra-Kanpur-Muradnagar
- (iv) Koradi-Kalwa

### Asian Coaches Conference

2271. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) outcome of the Conference of Asian Coaches held in Patiala recently;

(b) whether some changes are sought to be made in the mode of imparting physical education and selection of athletes, in the light of the deliberations at this conference; and

(c) if so, guidelines therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SO-

CIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c) An Asian Continental Course for Track and Field Coaches was held at Patiala during March, 1976. Expert coaches from Hungary, GDR, USA, New Zealand and India conducted the Course which covered modern training techniques, organisational matters and exchange of experience in this field. The Course benefitted 20 Indian Coaches and 30 Track and Field trainees at the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, who are now equipped with better knowledge of this discipline. Particular emphasis was laid, during the Course, on training of athletes for longer durations, holding of more competitions, proper training and competitions, for Juniors, and mass participation of youth in track and field activities. The coaching in the field of Athletics in the country is experienced to improve as a result of this Course as the Course has improved the coaching ability of Indian Coaches. The question of issuing guidelines does not arise

### Travancore House New Delhi

2272. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Travancore House Building and Premises at New Delhi were taken over by Kerala State Government from Government of India on the 29th June, 1973;

(b) whether an agreement was arrived at between the two Governments at the time of handing over, if so, broad features thereof;

(c) whether Central Government have implemented the items in the agreement that needed action on their part; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor and by what time it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH): (a) to (d). No formal agreement between the Central Government and the State Government was entered

into. Certain agreed conclusions were reached at a meeting held on 20th June, 1973. A few of these still remain to be implemented. The present position about them is shown in the statement attached.

#### Statement

*Statement showing details of items which are still to be finally implemented and action taken or being taken thereon.*

Particulars	Action taken	Action still to be taken.
1. Vacation of 'B' Block .	Eviction orders against the unauthorised occupants have been passed.	Steps are being taken to provide alternative accommodation to the unauthorised occupants before their actual eviction and demolition of the Block.
2. Vacation of land in possession of unauthorised occupants such as motor workshop, tea shop etc. and handing over all the land to the State Government.	Tea shop has already been removed. But the manager of the motor workshop has obtained stay orders from court against eviction.	The decision of the court is awaited.
3. Vacation of out-houses and garages and handing over the premises to the representative of the State Government.	The D.D.I. Development Authority have agreed to provide alternative accommodation to the residential squatters of these out-houses.	Efforts are being made to provide alternative accommodation at an early date. The unauthorised persons will be made to vacate the out-houses as soon as alternative accommodation has been provided to them.

#### Rehabilitation of East Pakistani Refugees kept in Transit Camps

2273 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a new policy to rehabilitate former East Pakistani refugees, now kept in the transit camps,

(b) if so, salient features of the plan regarding (i) projects of rehabilitation sites, (ii) number of families to be rehabilitated in West Bengal (iii) time-schedule for completing such rehabilitation Projects and (iv) provisions envisaged for their economic rehabilitation as well; and

(c) latest figures of refugees in different transit camps, including maintenance allowances and other amenities like educational, medical, recreational and employment facilities extended to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) No new policy for rehabilitation of former East Pakistan migrants has been framed. However, the families are initially moved to rehabilitation sites where work-site camps known as Karmi-Shibirs are established. They are engaged on pre-resettlement activities such as reclamation of land, levelling and paddy-bundling, construction of roads etc. as a measure of utilisation of manual

labour in such operations and reduce consumption of petrol oil and lubricant. These workers are paid wages and their families doles according to the approved pattern.

(b) (i) and (iii)

It is proposed to resettle most of the 17,500 families during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Of these, about 14,500 families will be resettled in agriculture in Dandakaranya project, Potteru Irrigation and Resettlement Scheme, Chanda and Bhandara Projects in Maharashtra, Betul, Panna and Surguja projects in Madhya Pradesh, Isagaon in Andhra Pradesh, and other schemes in the States of Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar. About 3,000 families are proposed to be given assistance for settlement in Small Trade/Business

(ii) No families are to be rehabilitated in West Bengal.

(iv) An amount of Rs. 35.17 crores has been proposed in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The amount will need to be augmented under the Potteru Irrigation and Resettlement Scheme by Rs. 22.93 crores.

(c) Information is given in three statements (Annexure I, II and III), laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-10679/76].

**Supply of wheat and sugar for student Hostels in Kerala**

2274. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala State Government have requested for an additional allotment of 1,200 M.Ts. each of rice and wheat and 250 MTs. of sugar for being distributed to the student hostels; and

(b) if so facts thereof and final decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Kerala State Government's request in this regard was examined in the Department of Agriculture. It was pointed out by that Department that allocation of wheat and rice is made to State Governments for meeting requirements of the entire public distribution system, which also caters for students in hostels. The allotment of rice to Kerala has been substantially increased to 54,000 tonnes per month from February 1976. The demand of the State Government for wheat has been generally met in full since June, 1975. Therefore, the State Government should not find it difficult to meet the requirements of students in hostels out of the allocation from the Central Pool and locally procured stocks of foodgrains. Similarly the State Governments are expected to meet the requirements of students residing in hostels out of the monthly levy sugar quota allotted to them.

मध्य प्रदेश में पूर्व मिनाड जिले में लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए विद्युत बक से सहायता

2275. श्री गंगू चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्र यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व मिनाड जिले में लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए विद्युत बक से कुल कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ख) कितनी धनराशि अब तक उस प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग में लाई गई है और इस बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू नारायण झा): (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में खंडवा (पूर्वी निमाड़) जिले के लिए विश्व बैंक साहाय्यित कृषि ऋण परियोजना के अन्तर्गत कुल 183.39 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता से 5 लाख सिंचाई योजनाएं मंजूर की गई हैं, जो इस समय कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। वित्तवाणी एजेंसियां मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहकारी भूमि विकास बैंक, बैंक ऑफ इन्डिया तथा देना बैंक हैं। उपर्युक्त 5 योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किसानों को अब तक बांटी गई कुल धनराशि 100.67 लाख रुपये है जिसका 63 प्रतिशत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एग्रेसिवेशन को सहायता के लिए अर्पित हुआ।

**Building activity in the Dilshad Garden Extension-I Colony**

2276. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 6610 and 1607 on the 15th April, 1974 and the 5th August 1974 respectively and state:

(a) whether the sub-Committee of DDA has since submitted its report regarding release of Building activity in the Dilshad Garden Extension-I Colony; and

(b) if so, findings of the sub-committee and action taken thereon by Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision has been taken by the Government on the Report yet

पूर्व जर्मनी से कृषि सम्बन्धी तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त करी

2277. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व जर्मनी भारत को कृषि क्षेत्र में तकनीकी जानकारी देने को तैयार है जिससे हमारे देश में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इन दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास खेर) (क) और (ख). कृषि उत्पादन में भारत को तकनीकी जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिये पूर्वी जर्मनी ने कोई पेशकश नहीं की है। तथापि, वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी सहयोग पर 2 जनवरी, 1971 को भारत और पूर्वी जर्मनी के बीच हस्ताक्षर किए गए। समाचार के अंतर्गत पूर्वी जर्मनी की सरकार, पशु-पालन, पशु-चिकित्सा विज्ञान के भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों और विशेषज्ञों तथा कृषि सहकारी समितियों और राज्य फार्म नियम के प्रबन्धकीय और वैज्ञानिक स्टाफ को प्रशिक्षण दे रही है।

नारी कल्याण केन्द्रों की स्थापना की योजना

2278. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में ऐसे नारी कल्याण केन्द्र स्थापित करने की कोई बड़ी योजना है जिसमें पिछड़ी तथा असहाय नारियों को

शिक्षण दिया जा सके और शिक्षण के बाद रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया जा सके ;

(ख) इस समय किस प्रकार की योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं ; और

(ग) क्या देश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की महिलाओं के उत्थान के लिए, जो अत्यधिक पिछड़ी हुई हैं, कोई विशेष योजना का प्राकृतिक सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप सचिव (जी डी० पी० वायव) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड, जो भारत सरकार द्वारा 100 प्रतिशत वित्तीय सहायता से बना है, विभिन्न योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिनके अन्तर्गत पिछड़ी और निराश्रित महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है और प्रशिक्षण के बाद रोजगार दिया जाता है। इन योजनाओं में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :--

(1) 18—30 वर्ष के धातु वर्ष में प्रौढ़ महिलाओं को व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण देना ;

(2) लघु उद्योग और दस्तकारियों और हाथकर्म के उत्पादन एकक स्थापित करने के लिए अनुदान मंजूर करने का सामाजिक-आर्थिक कार्यक्रम।

(3) बूझ देने वाले मवेशी खरीदने के लिए कार्यकारी पूंजी तथा डी० संबंधी अन्य आर्थिक उपकरण खरीदने के लिए 2,000 रुपए तक सहायता प्रदान करने की डी० योजना।

(4) 18—30 वर्ष के धातु वर्ष की महिलाओं की रोजगार संबंधी सम्भावनाओं को सुधारने हेतु उन्हें दो वर्ष का विशेष प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए शिक्षा के संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम।

(5) 281 परिवार और बाल कल्याण परिषदों तथा 48 कल्याण विस्तार परिषदों (ग्रामीण), जिनके अन्तर्गत शिल्प, प्रशिक्षण, पोषाहार, स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा, विशेष प्रशिक्षण, कैम्पों, गृह प्रबंध, परिवार नियोजन इत्यादि की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

2. ग्रामीण विकास विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली महिला मंडलों तथा सहायक महिला कार्यकर्ताओं को प्रशिक्षण देने की विभिन्न योजनाओं द्वारा भी ग्रामीण महिलाओं को, जिनमें पिछड़े वर्गों की महिलाएं भी शामिल हैं, आर्थिक राहत प्रदान की जाती है।

3. खादी और ग्राम उद्योग भी ग्राम और दलों का संसाधन करने, दियासलाई बनाने तथा घनाछ तेल, साबुन इत्यादि का निर्माण करने के कार्यों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की महिलाओं को रोजगार प्रदान करके महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कर रहा है। ज्ञात हुआ है कि हमने वास्तव में 7 लाख से भी अधिक महिलाओं को रोजगार दिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त विभिन्न पालीटेक्निकों के माध्यम से महिलाओं को व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते तथा लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थानों द्वारा चलाए जाने वाले नियमित प्रबन्ध पाठ्य क्रमों में यथासम्भव अधिक से अधिक महिलाओं को दाखिल करने के लिए भी अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं।

4. इन प्रकार उपरोक्त कार्यक्रम निराश्रित और पिछड़ी महिलाओं को बड़े पैमाने पर प्रशिक्षण देते हैं तथा उनके लिए रोजगार के नए रास्ते खोलते हैं।



मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि-सेवा केन्द्रों में बेकार पड़े ट्रैक्टर

2279. श्री नरसिंह सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकांश कृषि सेवा केन्द्रों को आयातित बड़े ट्रैक्टर सप्लाई किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या इनमें से अधिकांश ट्रैक्टर टायर तथा कल पुर्जों के अभाव में क्रियाशील नहीं हैं और काफी समय से बेकार पड़े हुए हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसे ट्रैक्टरों की केन्द्रवार संख्या कितनी है तथा उन्हें क्रियाशील बनाने के लिए अब तक क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं अथवा निकट भविष्य में किये जाने की सम्भावना है तथा इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुवास फतेस) (क) जी नहीं । मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में कृषि सेवा केन्द्रों के पास काम करने वाले 281 ट्रैक्टरों में से उन्हें केवल 83 आयातित ट्रैक्टर सप्लाई किए गए हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) : अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में राज्य वन निगम के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

2280. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में वन संसाधनों का उपयोग करने के लिये

राज्य वन निगम की स्थापना करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मांगी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (प्रभुवास फतेस) : (क) जी हाँ । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वन संसाधनों के विकास के लिए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य वन विकास निगम लि० की स्थापना की है और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य वन विकास निगम की साम्य जेवर पूँजी में केन्द्र के अंशदान के रूप में लगभग 28 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगी है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1975-76 के लिये निगम की साम्य जेवर पूँजी में केन्द्र के अंशदान के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 28 लाख रुपये की धनराशि दी गई है ?

#### Central Project for Fruit Canning and Processing

2282. SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government propose to set up a Central Project on a fairly big scale for fruit canning and processing including beverages; and

(b) if so salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A proposal for setting up of a Fruit and Vegetable Products Development Corporation for promotion and development of the Fruit and Vegetable Processing industry is under consideration of the Government. The proposed Corporation will inter alia undertake projects for processing of fruit and vegetables by setting up of

units, including bottling plants for fruit juices/beverages.

दिल्ली में भारत निर्मित अंग्रेजी शराब में  
मिलावट

2283. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :  
क्या शिक्षा सभाज कल्याण और संस्कृति  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत निर्मित अंग्रेजी शराब के  
मायने में दिल्ली में कोटि निर्यात किस प्रकार  
लागू किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या भारत निर्मित अंग्रेजी शराब  
में देशी शराब मिला कर बेची जा रही है ;  
और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में कितने  
छापे मारे गये और कितने लाइसेंस जप्त/  
रद्द किये गये ?

शिक्षा और सभाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति  
विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) :  
(क) मे (ग) . भारत में बनी  
विदेशी शराब का उत्पादन दिल्ली में  
नहीं होता है । इसलिए 'कोटि निर्यात'  
को लागू करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं  
जहाँ तक भारत में बनी विदेशी शराब  
को दिल्ली में लाने का सम्बन्ध है, निम्नलिखित  
उपाय किए जा रहे हैं :—

(1) दिल्ली में प्रेषित माल के पहुँचने  
पर आवश्यकता पदाधिकारियों द्वारा उसकी  
जाँच की जाती है ।

(2) समय-समय पर समूचे निगू जाते  
हैं और उनका रमायनिक विश्लेषण किया  
जाता है ।

(3) नए बाँडों की शराब को जब तक  
बेचने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाती जब तक  
उनके नमूने बिहित किए जाते स्तर के नहीं  
पाए जाते ।

(4) आवश्यक कर्मचारियों द्वारा  
आवधिक निरीक्षण किए जाते हैं और  
छापे मारे जाते हैं ।

Funds utilised for minor Irrigation in  
States

2284. SHRI RAM PARKASH: Will  
the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND  
IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) amount granted to different  
States for minor irrigation schemes  
during the last and the current finan-  
cial years;

(b) names of States which have  
utilised the amounts; and

(c) names of the States which have  
not used the grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-  
NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Schemes for  
minor irrigation are included in the  
State plans. Central assistance for  
State Plan schemes is given to the  
State Governments in the form of  
block loans and grants for the State  
plan as a whole and the assistance is  
not linked with any particular head  
of development or scheme. However,  
based on the totality of Statewise fi-  
nancial resources, the Planning Com-  
mission in consultation with State  
Governments and Central Ministries  
make recommendations in regard to  
sectoral outlays. The amounts re-  
commended by the Planning Commis-  
sion for minor irrigation in different  
States during the last year, i.e. 1975-  
76 and the current year i.e. 1976-77  
are given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c). On the basis of the  
anticipated expenditures reported by  
the States at the time of the annual  
plan discussions for 1976-77, all the  
States except Gujarat, Haryana,  
Himachal Pradesh, M.P., Punjab and  
Tamil Nadu will have utilised fully  
or exceeded the amounts recommend-  
ed by the Planning Commission dur-  
ing 1975-76. The current financial  
year has recently started and the posi-  
tion about the utilisation of the out-  
lays would be known only towards  
the end of the year.

## Statement

State	Approved outlay 1975-76 (Rs. in lakhs)	Approved outlay 1976-77 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	270.00	490.00
2. Assam . . . . .	445.00	530.00
3. Bihar . . . . .	1245.00	1800.00
4. Gujarat . . . . .	610.00	740.00
5. Haryana . . . . .	129.00	78.00
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	120.00	162.00
7. J. & K. . . . .	260.00	345.00
8. Karnataka . . . . .	515.00	380.00
9. Kerala . . . . .	250.00	315.00
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	1250.00	1650.00
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	1298.00	1981.00
12. Manipur . . . . .	50.00	60.00
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	40.00	50.00
14. Nagaland . . . . .	35.00	40.00
15. Orissa . . . . .	370.00	600.00
16. Punjab . . . . .	413.00	503.00
17. Rajasthan . . . . .	169.00	211.00
18. Sikkim . . . . .	16.00	20.00
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	1051.00	Not yet decided
20. Tripura . . . . .	36.00	45.00
21. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	1225.00	2110.00
22. West Bengal . . . . .	650.00	1350.00
23. Total States . . . . .	10447.00	13936.00
24. Total Union Territories . . . . .	141.80	156.58
All India . . . . .	10588.80	14092.58 (Excluding Tamil Nadu)

**Fall in Coconut and Coconut Oil prices in Kerala**

2285. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI

THANKAPPAN:

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Kerala Kera Karshaka Sangham, an organization of coconut growers, listing some proposals to stem the un-economic fall in prices; and

(b) Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, the main point raised by the Sangham was for the formation of a Statutory Board for the development of coconut cultivation.

This matter was discussed in a special meeting of the Indian Coconut Development Council. The Council considered the proposal for the constitution of a Statutory Board for coconut and recommended that the issue may be examined further in consultation with the coconut growing States and a final decision taken in the light of the views of the State Governments. The State Governments concerned have been addressed to intimate their views on this issue.

**Milk Supply in Delhi**

2286. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to augment supply of milk in Delhi; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The DMS is presently distributing about 3.25 lakh litres daily utilising 100 per cent of its present installed handling capacity. The second dairy in Delhi is distributing approximately 83,000 litres daily from its bulk vending booths. The installed capacity of the D.M.S. is being expanded to handle 3.75 lakh litres in the course of next six months. The second dairy has an installed capacity of 4.0 lakh litres and will progressively increase its distribution level to 2.25 lakh litres in another six months as new bulk vending booths are commissioned.

**गोमती के तटबंध पर खर्च**

2287. श्री रामेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बाढ़ से लखनऊ शहर को सुरक्षा के लिए गोमती के तटबंध के निर्माण पर कुल कितना खर्च होगा और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उभयंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : हाइड्रिक बिज के अनुप्रवाह में लखनऊ नगर सुरक्षा स्कीम के लिए 14.74 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमति लागत में से तटबंधों के कार्यों की कुल लागत 6.98 करोड़ रुपये है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि तटबंधों पर कार्य के जून, 1976 तक पूरे हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

हाइड्रिक बिज के प्रतिप्रवाह में तटबंध के निर्माण के लिए प्रस्ताव को राज्य सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

### Units of Modern Bakeries

2288. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) how many units of the Modern Bakeries, a Public Sector Undertaking, have gone into production so far;

(b) how many more plants are planned to be set up in the near future in the different parts of the country and at what cost; and

(c) what steps, if any, are taken to ensure that the wholesome loaves of bread are made available to general public at reasonably low price, and whether it is contemplated to bring down the prices of loaves in view of easy and improved market conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P SHINDE) (a) Ten Units.

(b) Apart from expansion/diversification of some of the existing Units the Company are setting up 5 more Units as indicated below:

Standard Units	Estimated cost approved by Government
	(Rs. in lakhs)
Bhubaneswar	71.05
Gauhati	95.36
Indore	77.54
Jaipur	76.66
Ranchi	60.00

(c) The retail price of bread is fixed with reference to the cost of production and other relevant factors. In the case of Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad and Kanpur the price is fixed

under DIR by the State Governments concerned. The Company, through retailers and wholesalers ensures that the bread is available at the fixed prices to the consumers.

भूतपूर्व 'सब्जि सर्विस' के बगले में बंगले

2289. श्री जल बन्ध डाला : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में ऐसे कितने बंगले हैं जिन पर भूतपूर्व सरकारी भवन बनाए गए हैं और किन्-किन् तारीख में; और

(ख) उनमें किराया किस दर से लिया जा रहा है और उनमें बंगले खाली न बगले जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के. ए. बालगुप्ता) (क) और (ख). इस समय दिल्ली में 4 बंगले (तथा 6 फ्लैट) भूतपूर्व सरकारी भवन के दखल में हैं। भूतपूर्व भवन के नाम, उनमें दखल में बंगले के अन्य व्यक्ती, जिन दिनों से वे उन बंगले के दखल में हैं, दिए गए किराये तथा खाली न करने के कारण संलग्न पर रखे गये विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एन० टी०-10680/76]

### Expenditure on Simlipal Tiger Reserve in Orissa

2290 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount spent on Simlipal Tiger Reserve in Orissa up-to-date and progress of work done;

(b) total amount budgeted to be spent in the financial year 1975-76 and actual amount released; and

(c) total amount likely to be spent for the completion of the Project and time by which the Project Work is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) A total amount of Rs. 8,46,000 has been spent on the Similipal Tiger Reserve upto the end of 1975-76.

As regards upto date progress of work achieved, the information has been called from the local Project authority.

(b) An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was allocated to Similipal Tiger Reserve in 1975-76. An amount of Rs. 4.96 lakhs was released in three instalments based on the actual requirements.

(c) Total amount likely to be spent for the completion of the Similipal Tiger Reserve is Rs. 38,62,000, out of which Rs. 8,46,000 has already been spent. The balance amount of Rs. 30,16,000 is proposed to be released during the years 1976-77 to 1978-79.

The Project is likely to be completed by the end of 1978-79.

#### Promotion of S.C. & S.T. Teachers to Posts of Vice-Principal by Delhi Administration

2291. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether since the creation of the posts of Vice-principals in Higher Secondary Schools under Delhi Administration about 100 teachers has been promoted as Vice-principals;

(b) whether none of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes teachers has been promoted as Vice-principals;

(c) whether persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are to be promoted on the basis of their separate seniority according to the latest Office Memorandum of Government of India; and

(d) if so, reasons of not promoting the Scheduled Castes Teachers as Vice-principals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No; Sir, only 32.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). According to the instructions issued by the Government of India, selection against vacancies reserved for S.C./S.T. will be made only from among those Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Officers who are within the normal zone of consideration. If candidates from S.C./S.T. obtain on the basis of merit with due regard to seniority, on the same basis as others, less number of vacancies than that reserved for them, the difference should be made up by selecting candidates of these communities who are in the zone of consideration irrespective of merit but who are considered fit for promotion.

As per eligibility conditions none of the S.C./S.T. candidates came within the zone of consideration.

#### Expansion of Fisheries and Fish Processing

2292. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) various proposals to improve and expand fishing and increase processing facilities during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) action taken so far to implement the proposals and result thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL):** (a) Steps taken to develop fishing and fish processing include introduction of fishing boats, diversification of fishing methods, financing of fishery products, construction of fishing harbours, exploration of resources, training of personnel, facilities for processing, marketing and transport, etc.

(b) Against a target of introducing 4885 mechanised boats, during the first two years 1720 mechanised boats have been introduced. 4 bigger vessels have already been introduced, 11 more under construction in indigenous yards and 30 under order from Mexico. Foreign collaboration is permitted in the field of tuna fishing; and purse-seining and long lining are also being popularised. Fishery schemes are being progressively financed through institutional financing, particularly with refinance from the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation. As regards acquisition of fishing vessels by small entrepreneurs, the scope of the Shipping Development Fund has been enlarged to cover fishing vessels also and these entrepreneurs are now eligible for finances on soft lending terms. Fishing harbours have been sanctioned during the Fifth Plan at Malpe (Karnataka), Dhamra (Orissa), Kodaikkarai and Mallaipattanam (Tamil Nadu), Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Uttan, Thal, Karanja, Datiwara and Mulgaon Koliwada (Maharashtra). Construction of fishing harbours at Roychowk, Madras, Cochin and Honnavar sanctioned in the Fourth Plan are in progress. The fishery resources of the off-shore and deep sea waters are being explored. Assistance of international agencies like UNDP, etc. are being availed of in undertaking sophisticated surveys. Training facilities available for the training of manpower, both supervisory and operational are being strengthened. In the field of fish processing and marketing a cold

chain scheme is being implemented. Under normal State Plans, schemes are included for improving the facilities for storage, processing and marketing. In addition to the existing refrigerated rail vans, it is proposed to introduce additional vans, both for road and rail for the movement of fish.

#### Afforestation in Koraput, Orissa

**2293. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have sanctioned about Rs. 2 crores for afforestation in Malkangiri Sub-division of Koraput district in Orissa.

(b) whether the Koraput Forest Labourers, Co-operative Society approached through the National Co-operative Union for Central Intervention and assistances to take up the afforestation work by engaging tribal and Harijan labourers of the forest areas; and

(c) if so, action taken in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

#### Failure to Entertain Registration of Transfer/Sale of Urban Properties

**2294. SHRI DASARATHA DEB:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware that the four Sub-Registrars in Delhi are not entertaining registration of transfer sale of the urban properties in Delhi falling be-

low the ceiling limits provided under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976;

(b) if so, reasons for deferring cases of sale/transfer of properties when they do not fall under the purview of the above Act as defined in Section 4 of the said Act;

(c) whether Government have issued any directions to the Registering Authorities to follow provisions of Section 17 (A to E) of the Registration Act without permission of the Competent Authority to be set up under the Ceiling Act; and

(d) how long they will continue to pend for decisions?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH):** (a) and (b). The Sub-Registrars in the Union Territory of Delhi have not been refusing to entertain documents relating to transfer of land/property in case the parties have complied with the requirements of sections 26, 27 and 28 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**New Universities Approved by U.G.C.**

**2295. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) number of new universities which have been approved by the University Grants Commission during the last year i.e., 1975-76; and

(b) funds allocated for each of such Universities?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE**

**DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) and (b) Under the Constitution, the State legislatures are competent to establish Universities and for this purpose approval of the University Grants Commission is not required. However, under Section 12A of the U.G.C. Act, it has the power to declare a new university fit to receive assistance from the Central funds

According to the information furnished by the Commission the following Universities have been declared fit to receive grants from the Central Government sources under Section 12A during 1975-76:—

1. Acharya Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad.
2. Chandra Sekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur.
3. Bidhan Chandra Krishi Visavidyalaya, Kalyani.
4. Garhwal University, Garhwal.
5. Kumaon University, Nainital.
6. L. N. Mithila University, Darbhanga.

The assistance to Agricultural Universities for their development is provided by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Commission's assistance to the other universities during the Fifth Plan period would be only marginal.

**“चम्बल बसांड क्षेत्र” के लिए विश्व बैंक सहायता**

**2296. श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व बैंक की सहायता से “चम्बल बसांड क्षेत्र” के विकास के लिए किस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम शुरू किये गये हैं ; और



(ख) ये कार्यकाल कब तक पूरे किये जाने की सम्भावना है

कुल्लि और सिक्किम संसद में राज्यमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण सभा-घटन पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये सभा एक. टी. 10681/76]।

#### Rural Library Centres

2297. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up Rural Library centres in all the States as a part of the celebration of the 2500th anniversary of Lord Mahavira's Nirvana; and

(b) if so, salient features of proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A scheme is under implementation of setting up of Rural Library Centres in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh to mark the 2500th Anniversary of Lord Mahavira's Nirvana.

These Rural Library Centres are attached to Nehru Yuva Kendras in the proximity of good secondary schools which have librarians on their staff for organising suitable services. The State Governments are being paid a sum of Rs. 30,000 to establish the Centres. Books worth Rs. 10,000 will be supplied to each Centre by the Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Library Foundation. The State Governments concerned will be responsible for maintaining the Libraries and for appointing the minimum staff and meeting their salaries.

Setting up of Competent Authority under Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976

2298. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Competent Authority provided under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 has not been set-up by Government so far and if so, when it is likely to be set up;

(b) whether the said Competent Authority when set-up under the above mentioned Act will have any jurisdiction over the transfer of properties falling below the Ceiling limits; and

(c) if so, facts thereof and steps taken to see that general public is not put to inconvenience because of delay in the matter of registration of transfer/sale of properties in Delhi falling below the ceiling limits?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir. The competent authorities have been notified.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The relevant sections which regulate the transfer of vacant land or urban property within the specified urban agglomerations where the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 has come into force, are sections 26, 27 and 28.

Under section 28, a notice of intended transfer of vacant land within the ceiling limit is to be given to the competent authority and if the competent authority does not exercise the right of pre-emption in case the

transfer was by way of sale within 60 days, there is no objection to the transfer being effected.

Under section 27, transfer of land with building is to be effected only after giving notice to the competent authority and if the competent authority does not withhold permission for effecting the transfer or does not exercise the right of pre-emption within 60 days from the date of notice.

Section 28 of the Act provides that no document for effecting the transfer shall be registered unless 60 days have lapsed after due notice has been given to the competent authority.

Necessary forms under which applications should be made to the competent authorities have already been prescribed. It is expected that there should be no difficulty in transactions being effected subject to the procedure prescribed in the Act being followed.

#### **Import of Fish from Bangladesh**

**2299. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether fish import from Bangladesh is continuing;

(b) if so, the figures thereof for the year 1974-75;

(c) the target fixed for such import during the year 1975-76;

(d) other facts about the machineries dealing with such import; and

(e) the manner of distribution of such fish to West Bengal market?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL):** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 2224.8 M.T. valued at Rs. 1.51 crores.

346 LS-4.

(c) It was proposed to import fish worth Rs. 3.5 crores in 1975.

(d) Against this target, 1830 MT of fish valued at Rs. 1.08 crores was actually imported during 1975-76. Imports were made through the Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd. Calcutta.

(e) The Central Fisheries Corporation has set up 50 retail stalls in different localities in and outside Calcutta. In addition, fish is sold to consumers directly through 100 Commission Agents appointed by the Corporation in Calcutta. The fish is sold at these places at prices fixed by the Corporation from time to time.

#### **Demand for Fertilisers**

**2300 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for fertiliser now is less as compared to previous years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL):** (a) In the Kharif and Rabi seasons of 1975-76 the demand for nitrogenous fertilisers was substantially more than that of the previous years. The demand for phosphatic and potassic fertilisers however, declined to some extent.

(b) Various factors including the high unit prices of phosphatic and potassic nutrients, the low rates of response of the crops to these nutrients and the fall in prices of agricultural commodities are responsible for this decline.

#### **All India Social Welfare Organisations getting Financial Aid**

**2301. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE

AND CULTURE be pleased to state how many All India Social Welfare Organisations are getting financial aid from Government under the aegis of Social Welfare Department?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): A total number of 30 All India Social Welfare Organisations were given grant under the various Schemes during the year 1975-76.

**Housing Scheme for Government Employees after Retirement under 20-Point Economic Programme**

2302. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of guaranteed house scheme to every Government employee after retirement as formulated by the Government of Punjab;

(b) if so, whether similar scheme is proposed to be formulated for Central Government employees in the wake of 20-Point Economic Programme of the Prime Minister; and

(c) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Ragging of Freshers in Educational Institutions**

2303. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked all educational institutions to stop ragging of freshers;

(b) if so, whether Government ascertained if any ragging occurred in any institution during the year 1975;

(c) if so, facts thereof; and

(d) facts about the general nature of the steps taken by educational institutions for stopping the tradition of ragging?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). In July-August, 1975, the Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities, Directors of Indian Institutes of Technology and Heads of other institutions under the control of this Ministry were requested to ban the practice of ragging and to take disciplinary action against those who indulged in it. The State Governments were also requested on similar lines. There were few reports of ragging in academic session 1975-76. Whenever such reports were received, they were dealt with in an appropriate manner.

**Various Expert Committees set up by U.G.C.**

2304. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) names and compositions of various expert Committees set up by the University Grants Commission which are in existence at present and a brief outline of the areas of their work; and

(b) dates when each one of these Committees was set up and the likely date by which it would submit its report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

**SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the University Grants Commission and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Committee to Review Working of U.G.C.**

**2305. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee set up to review the working of the University Grants Commission has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, main recommendations of the report along with the composition of the Committee?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The recommendations are awaited. The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Dr. V. S. Jha,<br>Formerly Vice-Chancellor,<br>Banaras Hindu University.              | Chairman         |
| 2. Dr. R. C. Mehrotra,<br>Vice-Chancellor,<br>University of Delhi.                       | Member           |
| 3. Prof. G. C. Pande,<br>Vice-Chancellor,<br>Rajasthan University.                       | Member           |
| 4. Shri S. N. Pandita,<br>Joint Secretary,<br>Ministry of Education &<br>Social Welfare. | Member-Secretary |

**मध्य प्रदेश में बाढ़**

**2306. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित:** क्या एचि और सिन्हाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975 में बाढ़ के कारण मध्य प्रदेश को कुल कितनी राशि की इमनि हुई ,

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई सहायता दी है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो दी गई सहायता की राशि कितनी है ?

एचि और सिन्हाई मंत्रालय में उपसचिव (श्री प्रभुदास पौल) : (क) राज्य सरकार में प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 1975 के दौरान बाढ़ के कारण 26 व्यक्तियों की जाने गई थी और 150 मवेशियों की मौत हुई । राज्य सरकार ने फमलों, मकानों और मार्बर्जिनिक मेवाओं की 42,74,876 रुपये की क्षति होने का अनुमान लगाया है ।

(ख) और (ग) : भारत सरकार ने राज्य में 1975 की बाढ़ में प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को राहत देने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को कोई विशेष सहायता नहीं निर्धारित की है और न केन्द्रीय सरकार को राज्य सरकार से ऐसा कोई अनुरोध ही प्राप्त हुआ है ।

**Aid to Institutions for Orphans**

**2307. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state,

(a) whether a large number of institutions for orphans are receiving Government aid in the country;

(b) if so, their State-wise break-up; and

(c) total amount of aid given by Government to these institutions during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement is attached

(c)	1974-75	1975-76
	Rs.	Rs.
	75,83,852	1,32,36,974

(The Programme was started during 1974-75).

#### Statement

State-wise break-up of the number of institutions aided under the Programme for Welfare of Destitute Children (Orphans)

	1974-75	1975-76
1. Andhra Pradesh	7	8
2. Assam	8	11
3. Bihar	3	5
4. Gujarat	2	4
5. Haryana	2	4
6. Himachal Pradesh		1
7. Jammu & Kashmir		3
8. Karnataka	26	32
9. Kerala	14	23
10. Madhya Pradesh	3	9
11. Maharashtra	3	11
12. Manipur	..	3
13. Meghalaya	3	5
14. Nagaland	1	1
15. Orissa	3	8
16. Punjab	3	3
17. Rajasthan	6	22
18. Sikkim	..	1

19. Tamilnadu	23	33
20. Tripura	4	4
21. Uttar Pradesh	22	27
22. West Bengal	8	13
23. Andaman Nicobar Islands	1	1
24. Delhi	4	5
25. Mizoram	3	3
26. Pondicherry		3
27. Goa, Daman & Diu		2
TOTAL	149	245

गृह निर्माण के लिए आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम की योजना

2308. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण चौधरी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य आय वर्ग के गृहों के निर्माण की लागत कम करने की दृष्टि से 'हुडको' ने एक बृहत् योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की योजना से किन शहरों को लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत न जाने कितने शहर अथवा व्यक्ति भी इस योजना से लाभ उठा सकते हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (बी के० रघुवरैया) : (क) आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम ने मध्यम वर्ग के लक्ष्यों के लिए निर्मित किए जाने वाले मकानों की कीमत अधिक से अधिक 42,000 रुपये तक निर्धारित की है। (इसमें भूमि

तथा विकास की लागत, आन्तरिक सेवा, पर्यवेक्षण और प्रशासनिक प्रभार आदि शामिल हैं) ।

(ख) और (घ). राज्य आवास बोर्ड, नगर निगम, मुधार न्याम, विकास प्राधिकरण, सहकारी आवास समितियाँ आदि जैसे सभी अधिकरण जो आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम से ऋण सहायता के पात्र हैं, वे देश के किसी भी नगर या कस्बे के लिये आवास योजनाओं को प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं । किन्तु आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम से व्यक्ति विशेष को ऋण सहायता नहीं दी जाती ।

#### सायाबीन की खेती

2309. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सायाबीन की खेती को देश के किन-किन राज्यों में याजनाबद्ध तरीके से प्रोत्साहित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या अगले कुछ वर्षों में तेल तथा दूध की आवश्यकता पूरी करने में सायाबीन के सहायक होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) देश में उत्पादित सायाबीन बीज का किस रूप में उपयोग किया जा रहा है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उष मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) देश में सायाबीन के योजनाबद्ध विकास का काम केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक योजना के अन्तर्गत चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हाथ में लिया गया है । यह योजना 1971-72 के दौरान नीचे लिखे राज्यों में पहली बार क्रियान्वित की गई थी ।

1. मध्य प्रदेश

2. उत्तर प्रदेश

3. महाराष्ट्र

4. गुजरात

पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान इस योजना को उपर्युक्त चार राज्यों में जारी रखने के अलावा इसे कर्नाटक में भी शुरू किया गया है । यह योजना 1975-76 के दौरान हरियाणा में भी क्रियान्वित की गई थी, किन्तु ठीक कार्य—निष्पादन न होने के कारण 1976-77 से इसे इस राज्य में बन्द कर देने का प्रस्ताव है । इसी प्रकार, समुचित किस्म न मिलने के कारण यह योजना महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में भी 1976-77 से बन्द कर दी गई है । इसकी बजाय इस योजना को 1976-77 में बिहार और हिमाचल प्रदेश में क्रियान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) जो हा । सायाबीन से तेल की आवश्यकताये पूरी करने में सहायता मिल सकती है । इसका इस्तेमाल दूध की एवज में भी किया जा सकता है ।

(ग) देश में उत्पादित सायाबीन अधिकांश रूप से तेल और प्रोटीन युक्त अहार तैयार करने में काम में लाया जा रहा है । सायाबीन एक सोमिन मात्रा में मीठे खाद्य के प्रयोजन के लिए भी इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है ।

#### Out-of-Turn Allotment

2310. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) number of out-of-turn occupants of Government quarters category-wise as on the 31st December, 1975;

(b) whether any fixed quota is reserved out of the total accommodation available for out-of-turn allotments or it is done on ad hoc basis and criteria for out-of-turn allotments;

(c) whether once such allotment is made the occupant will not leave the quarter until he gets permanent allotment; and

(d) whether Government propose following a policy of equality in case of allotment of quarters to its employees?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a): Type I	.	.	.	1.376
Type II	.	.	.	2.736
Type III	.	.	.	381
Type IV	.	.	.	182
Type V	.	.	.	176
Type VI	.	.	.	50
Type VII	.	.	.	4
Hostel	.	.	.	138

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TOTAL	.	.	.	5.043
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(b) There is a reservation of 25 per cent of clear vacancies in type II and 12½ per cent in other types for ad hoc allotments on medical grounds. Ad hoc allotments are also made to limited numbers of personal staff of Ministers, other VIPs., dependent relations of retired, transferred, deceased officers, etc. There is no quota reserved for them.

(c) A house allotted on out-of-turn basis can be retained by the officer concerned so long as he remains eligible for a residence from the general pool.

(d) The present policy is applicable to all employees, ad hoc allotments being made only to the categories mentioned in part (b).

#### Allocation for Forest Exploitation in M.P.

2311. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the amount allocated for the exploitation of the forest resources in Madhya Pradesh under Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): An amount of Rs. 15.10 crores has been approved in the State sector for the State Forestry Schemes under the Fifth Plan period, which includes Rs. 400 lakhs for establishment of Forest Development Corporation. A Corporation has already been established in the State for exploitation of forest resources. The State Government has so far provided about Rs. 28 lakhs towards equity share contribution of the corporation. Central Government has made a matching contribution of Rs. 28 lakhs during 1975-76.

#### Rehabilitation of Refugees from former East Pakistan in Andamans and Nicobar Islands

2312 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government announced earlier that quite a substantial number of families of refugees from former East Pakistan, now kept in transit camps, will be rehabilitated in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether many such refugees made mass-petitions to Government for rehabilitation in these Islands; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of

families, however, was mentioned as 1,100.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Refugees

2313. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey or got report regarding the extent of success of the rehabilitation projects regarding the former East Pakistan refugees, already undertaken by the Government with the help of different States excluding West Bengal and if so, facts thereof;

(b) whether large number of refugees deserted these rehabilitation sites, if so, facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government inquired into the causes leading to such desertions and if so, findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) No specific survey has been made by Government regarding the success of agricultural rehabilitation Projects. But an overall general watch is kept on the progress of rehabilitation from time to time. As regards non-agricultural rehabilitation a survey was conducted by the Government of Maharashtra, the results of which have not been encouraging at some places.

(b) and (c). 8648 families deserted from the various rehabilitation sites from 1970-71 to 1974-75. The majority of desertions took place in the wake of the liberation of Bangladesh. The Project Administration of Dandakaranya Project made enquiries from time to time and found that the desire to unite with the other relatives of the family was also one of the causes of desertions. However, the position has

since changed altogether and desertions now are rare.

#### Narmada Project

2315. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) latest position of the Narmada project;

(b) whether outlay plan has been prepared; and

(c) when work of the project will start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). Narmada Project of Gujarat lies in Narmada basin. The dispute relating to the Narmada waters amongst the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan is at present under adjudication by the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal. The scope of the project and its implementation will depend on the decision of the Tribunal.

#### नई दिल्ली में आयोजित मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

2316. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री आर० एन० वर्मन :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की वृत्ता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 5 और 6 मार्च, 1976 को नई दिल्ली में मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें किन मुख्य बातों पर विचार किया गया ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपस्थित  
(श्री प्रभुदास शर्मा) : (क) जी हां ।



(ख) मुख्य मंत्रियों ने 20 सूची प्राधिक कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन सम्बन्धी मामलों पर विचार विमर्श किया था और इसके सम्बन्ध में कई सिफारिशों की थी। ये मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित हैं :-

1. भारत सरकार के साथ साथ राज्य सरकारें भी भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी कानूनों को न्यायिक जांच से अलग रखने के लिये आवश्यक और संवैधानिक तथा कानूनी उपायों की जांच करें। राज्य सरकारें उन रिट याचिकाओं को तेजी से निपटाने के लिये अपने अधिकारों के अनुरूप कारगर उपाय करें जो कि अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी कानूनों के संविधान की नौवीं अनुसूची में शामिल किये जाने से पहले उच्च न्यायालयों से लम्बित पड़ी है।

2. भारत सरकार भूमि तथा अन्य प्रकार की सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में बेनामी कारोबार को कानूनी कारोबार के तौर पर किये जाने के मामले को यदि एकदम समाप्त न भी करे तो उस पर कड़े प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये आवश्यक कानूनी उपाय करने पर विचार करें। राज्य सरकारें और मध्य राज्य क्षेत्र जोत की अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी कानूनों को तेजी से क्रियान्वित करने के लिये अपेक्षित प्रशासनिक एवं न्यायिक मशीनरी को मजबूत बनाने के लिये उचित उपाय करें।

3. इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये उपयुक्त व्यवस्था की जाये कि आर्बटन के लिये देय किसी धनराशि की प्रदायगी करने से पहले प्लानेटमेंट के बाद प्लान्टी को भूमि का अधिकार तत्काल हस्तांतरित कर लिया जाये।

4. जीत की अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी कानूनों के क्रियान्वयन के लिये अपनाई गई

विधियों की सरल बनाने के लिये कदम उठाये जायेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में कई विशेष सुझाव दिये गये हैं।

5. राज्य सरकारें उचित स्तरों पर उपयुक्त कार्यकारी एवं मूल्यांकन मशीनरी स्थापित कर सकती है।

6. फालतू भूमि के अलाटियों को अल्पकालीन तथा दीर्घकालीन सहायता देने के लिये केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के अन्तर्गत जो व्यवस्था है उसकी सहायता के लिये राज्य सरकारें, वाणिज्यिक बैंक तथा मार्बजितिक ऋण संस्थाओं प्रयास करें।

7. जहां गम्भीर कानूनी अड़चनों हैं उन्हें छोड़कर भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी कानूनों का क्रियान्वयन 30 जून 1976 तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा।

8. काश्तकारों, बटाईदारों एवं अन्य असुरक्षित धारकों के अधिकारों को अभिलेखित करने के लिये आवश्यकतानुसार विशेष कानून बनाये जायें। इसके लिये पुनर्संरक्षण और दुबारा का बन्दीबस्तन का काम पूरा होने की प्रतीक्षा न की जाये। कानून में अधिकारों के ऐसे रिकार्ड को समय समय पर अद्यतन बनाने की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

9. अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा बैर-कानूनी तौर पर कब्जे में ली गई गांव समाज, सामुदायिक भूमि की वापसि के लिये कानून बनाये जायें।

10. राज्य सरकारें जनता के प्रतिनिधियों, सामाजिक संस्थानों, काश्तकारों और बटाईदारों तथा विशेष रूप से भूमि सुधार कार्यक्रम के साधक-सहयोगियों में कार्य-स्तर पर सहयोग स्थापित करने के लिये आवश्यक उपाय करें जो कि प्रशासनिक ऋणों के प्रवाहों को सहायता कर सकते हैं।

11. कानूनों में इस प्रकार संशोधन किये जाए जिससे कि वास स्थल पर रहने वाले (होमस्टेट) कानूनकारों को पूर्ण स्वामित्व के अधिकार दिए जायें और इनके लिये एक समय बड़ा कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जाए ।

12. वास स्थल पर रहने वाले कानूनकारों से विश्व वास स्थल पर रहने वाले अन्य व्यक्तियों को अपने कब्जे की भूमि के सम्बन्ध में स्वामित्व के अधिकार प्रदान करने के लिये भी व्यवस्था की जाए ।

13. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक भूमि-हीन कृषि मजदूर ग्राम कारीगर आदि के लिये वास भूमि प्रदान करने के लिये कदम उठाये जायें ।

14. निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्री हमारे देश के लिये शहरी भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा के सम्बन्ध में एक समान कानून की इच्छा व्यक्त की थी । इस सम्बन्ध में यह नहीं दिया गया था कि जिन राज्यों में अभी शहरी भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा लागू नहीं की गई है उनमें केन्द्रीय कानून चलाया जायें ।

15. सम्मेलन ने वाणिज्यिक बैंकों, औद्योगिक बैंकों तथा सहकारी संस्थाओं से अनुरोध किया है कि वे राजस्व कर्जदारी के विमोचन के लिये किये गये विभिन्न उपायों से हुई ऋण की कमी को पूरा करें । इन संस्थाओं के अपनी ऋण की नीतियों को उधार बनाने के लिये भी कहा गया था, ताकि ग्रामीण कर्जदारी के विमोचन के लिये किये गये उपायों के लाभानुषिणों को अधिक महत्वपूर्ण मान पूरा की जा सके ।

16. कुर्ब मजदूरों के लिये निर्धारित की गई न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों के कारगर क्रियान्वयन की आवश्यकता स्वीकार करने हुये एवं उस पर बल देने हुये सम्मेलन ने स्वीकार किया है कि दंड सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था काफी सख्त बनाई जायें और यदि आवश्यक हो तो कुछ उल्लंघनों पर अदालतें तकनीकों के विरुद्ध पर्याप्त सुरक्षा के लिये चर्चा करें ।

17. सम्मेलन ने बंधक मजदूरों का पता लगाने के लिये सर्वेक्षण करने की महत्ता पर बल दिया है । यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि राज्य योजनाओं को तैयार करने में वक्त किए गए बंधक मजदूरों के पुनर्वास के लिये पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की जाय ।

18. सम्मेलन ने यह बात नोट की है कि प्रशिक्षण (अपरेंटिसशिप) योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के सम्बन्ध में प्रायः सभी राज्यों में लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिये गये हैं ।

### Foodgrains Handled by Ports

2317. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total cargo of foodgrains handled by Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Cochin, Trivandrum, Paradip and Kandla Ports in 1974-75, 1975-76 and upto March, 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): A statement is attached.

## Statement

Statement showing total cargo of foodgrains handled during the year 1974-75 and 1975-76 at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kandla, Cochin, Paradeep and Trivandrum.

(Figures in Tonnes)

S. No.	Port	1974-75	1975-76
1.	Bombay . . . . .	18,53,231	21,31,574
2.	Calcutta . . . . .	11,16,004	12,04,748
3.	Kandla . . . . .	5,64,381	9,23,233
4.	Madras . . . . .	6,81,444	12,08,120
5.	Cochin . . . . .	1,55,646	3,40,895
6.	Paradeep . . . . .	..	47,028
7.	Trivandrum . . . . .	..	6,217
TOTAL . . . . .		43,70,706	58,61,815

## Shifting of Dairies in Delhi

2318. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether all the small dairies have been shifted from the walled city of Delhi;

(b) number and names of those places where these dairies are likely to be shifted to,

(c) whether there is any proposal to give loans to dairy owners for construction of dairies and for purchase of cattle; and

(d) if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) All the small dairies have been shifted from the walled city of Delhi except some dairies in Kashmere Gate and Mori Gate.

(b) The dairies have been shifted to Shahabad Daulat Pur. Besides, the

DDA has developed Resettlement Dairy Farms at Madanpur Khaddar, Masoodpur and Ghazipur (Khichhripur). Cattle-Sheds have been constructed at Madanpur Khaddar and Masoodpur. Plots for Cattle-Sheds have been allotted at Ghazipur

(c) No such proposal has yet been finalised.

(d) The question does not arise.

## Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes in Gujarat

2319. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several major and medium irrigation schemes of Gujarat State are pending with Central Government; and

(b) if so, time by which Government propose to clear them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH

SINGH): (a) and (b). 8 major and 15 medium schemes of Gujarat are pending approval of the Centre.

Of these, 1 major scheme is in the Narmada Basin which is under dispute. Clearance of this Scheme can be considered after the Narmada dispute is resolved.

1 major and 2 medium schemes involve inter-State aspects and these schemes can be processed further for clearance after the inter-State aspects are resolved.

Comments on 5 major and 4 medium irrigation schemes have been sent to the State Government. These schemes would be processed further after replies to the comments are received from the State Government.

1 major and 9 medium irrigation schemes are in different stages of examination in the Central Water Commission, Department of Agriculture and Ministry of Finance.

The clearance of the schemes would depend on their being found technically feasible and economically viable.

#### **Targets of Major and Minor Irrigation for Gujarat**

2320. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether targets major and minor irrigation for Gujarat in 1975-76 were attained;

(b) if so, whether higher targets are aimed at in 1976-77; and

(c) if reply to part (a) be in negative reasons of failure to attain the targets?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH**

SINGH): (a) and (b). An irrigation potential of 86000 ha. as targetted for Gujarat through major, medium and minor irrigation schemes for the year 1975-76 was achieved. The targetted potential for the year 1976-77 is 1,10,000 ha.

(c) Does not arise

#### **Benefit Fund for Aged or Ailing Artists**

2321. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to set up a benefit fund for aged or ailing artists musicians and other prominent persons in the field of culture; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) and (b). (i) The Lalit Kala Akademi has established an 'Artists' Aid Fund' for financial assistance to artists in case of temporary disability arising out of illness, accident and for arranging exhibitions in India. Assistance is also given to meet travelling expenses upto a limit of Rs. 2,000 provided the artist concerned has been offered a scholarship either by the Government of India or a foreign country through the Government of India and is not in a position to meet the expenditure from his/her own sources.

(ii) The Sangeet Natak Akademi has started an 'Artists' Welfare Fund' with a sum of Rs. 20,000 Details of the scheme are being worked out. The Akademi has, however, been giving financial assistance to the artists in indigent circumstances from the Vice-Chairman's Discretionary Fund.

(iii) Assistance up to Rs. 150 p.m. or a lump sum grant of Rs. 1,500 is given by the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting under a scheme of "Financial assistance to distinguished musicians, both vocal and instrumental, dancers, and dramatists, or their survivors, in indigent circumstances". To be eligible for this scheme the private means of the applicant must not exceed Rs. 150 p.m.

(iv) Assistance upto Rs. 200 per month is given by the Government of India in the Department of Culture under a scheme of "Financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances". To be eligible for this scheme the private means of the applicant must not exceed Rs. 400 per month.

**Scheme to set up Development Authorities on the Model of CMDA**

2322. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to set up development authorities on the model of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority for other cities also; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU-RAMIAH): (a) and (b). State Governments have been requested to set up Development Authorities for the large and growing towns and already 15 such Authorities have been set up for various cities in the country. Such Authorities should have adequate powers for planning, coordinating, implementing, funding and supervising the programmes of land development and disposal and for execution

of other projects, to enable them to execute integrated urban development programmes within their jurisdiction.

**Timber as Substitute for Steel in Constructions**

2323. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the use of certain timbers suitably treated as substitute for steel in the construction of bridges and other structures; and

(b) if so, outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU-RAMIAH): (a) and (b). The National Buildings Organisation has, in collaboration with the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, studied various lesser known species of timber available in forests of this country and recommended use of 85 such species for utilisation in the construction of roof trusses of different spans after proper seasoning and pre-servative treatment. Economic designs of roof trusses with spans ranging between 3 and 9 metres have been evolved and the adoption of these designs will help save steel as well as better known species of timbers like teak, Sal, shishum, etc. No study regarding the use of timber suitably treated as substitute for steel in the construction of bridges has been made as permanent bridges are constructed either of reinforced cement concrete or prestressed concrete.

**अवैतिकाय केन्द्रीय विद्यालय**

2324. श्री राजीवगार साहू: क्या

विद्या, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति की

यह बातों की रूप करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रवीरसिंह के विभिन्न केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के लिये कंकड़बाग में अपना भवन निर्माण करने की योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भवन-निर्माण का कार्य कब तक पूरा होने का अनुमान है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपसत्री (बी डी० पी० मासिक) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, पटना के भवन का निर्माण कार्य पहले से ही आरम्भ हो चुका है और शीघ्र ही इसके पूरा होने की आशा है।

शास्त्री नगर पटना में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

2325. श्री राजावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मन्षार ने पटना में शास्त्री नगर में भी एक केन्द्रीय विशाल खोलने का निर्णय किया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तन्मन्षारी तथ्य क्या हैं?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपसत्री (बी डी० पी० मासिक) : (क) और (ख) मुक्त प्रपेक्षित भूमि उपलब्ध होने की शर्त पर, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, पटना में दूसरा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने पर विचार कर सकता

### Vamanapuram Project

2326. SHRI VOYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study of the Vamanapuram Project submitted by Kerala Government; and

(b) if so, decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The comments on the Vamanapuram Irrigation Project of Kerala were sent to the State Government during August, 1974 to December, 1974. Replies from the State Government to these comments are awaited.

(b) The project can be cleared and taken up for implementation after it has been found technically feasible, economically viable and funds are made available by the State Government for the same.

### Gap between prices of Vanaspati and Desi Ghee

2327. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of Vanaspati Ghee of all brands have fallen sharply during the last six months;

(b) whether pure desi ghee manufactured by Delhi Milk Scheme is still being sold on the same price fixed long back;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to narrow the gap between prices of Vanaspati and pure Ghee; and

(d) steps taken in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL):** (a) There is a reduction in prices of all brands of Vanaspati during the last six months.

(b) On 5th June, 1975, the selling price of pure ghee manufactured by the Delhi Milk Scheme was reduced from Rs. 24.50 per kg. to Rs. 24 per kg.

(c) and (d). There is no direct link between the cost price of pure ghee and that of Vanaspati. The price of pure ghee is linked with the price of its raw materials i.e. milk, which is much costlier to produce than edible vegetable oil seeds from which Vanaspati is made.

#### Issue of Milk Tokens by D. M. S.

**2328. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long waiting list with Delhi Milk Scheme for issue of Milk Tokens; and

(b) steps proposed to shorten the list?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL):** (a) Yes, Sir. As on 29-2-1976, the number of applications registered with the DMS for issue of milk tokens under various categories was 1,19,616.

(b) The DMS is presently distributing 3.25 lakh litres daily utilising 100 per cent of its installed capacity. This is being further increased to 3.75 lakh litres progressively. The DMS will be able to issue milk tokens to a large number of applicants registered in the waiting list after the expansion takes place in about 6 months time. In the mean time, the second

dairy with an installed capacity of 4.0 lakh litres, has started distributing approximately 83,000 litres of milk daily and is progressively increasing its distribution level to 2.25 lakh litres in about 6 months' time.

#### Synthesis of Education System

**2329. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of the Indian Council of Social Science Research has called for a synthesis of the education system; and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof and Government's reaction thereon?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) According to the information furnished by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, its Director has not made any such statement.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Holding of Olympic Games in India

**2330. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:  
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL  
REDDY:**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Vice President of International Olympic Committee that India is ill-equipped to host olympic games; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereon?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Indian Olympic Association, whose officials accompanied him, Mr. Von Kernebeck, Chairman of the Olympic Solidarity Committee, while being greatly impressed by the sports facilities available in New Delhi expressed the view that with the statutory requirement of staging all the 21 games, India might not yet be in a position to bid for the Games. The fact that sports facilities in the country require improvement is generally well recognised, and Government are implementing a number of schemes for this purpose, including bringing the facilities at some places upto the Olympic Games standards.

**Storing of foodgrains in palaces of ex-Maharajas**

**2331. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of good prospects of crops during the coming season, Government are considering a proposal of requisitioning the palaces of ex-Maharajas in the different States for storing foodgrains;

(b) whether any decision in this regard has been taken and if so, the States where this will be done and the additional accommodation that will be available to the Government and the quantity of foodgrains that can be stored therein; and

(c) whether in addition to the above, the Centre has issued any directive to the State Governments to utilise public buildings also like schools (during vacation) and other institutions for this purpose?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND**

**IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) to (c). As a result of very good procurement and fall in the off-take through public distribution system there has been some pressure on the available storage capacity. The State Governments have been advised to assist the public agencies like Food Corporation, Central Warehousing Corporation etc. to secure suitable premises capable of being used for storage purposes from private parties. The exact type of accommodation to be secured will be decided by the State Governments and the public agencies depending upon various factors like its location, suitability for storage etc.

**Funds for water resources in arid zones**

**2332. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Central Government regarding utilisation of funds given by the Centre to the State Governments for creating better water resources in the arid zones of the country, for irrigation purposes during the last three plan periods;

(b) whether Central assistance was linked with any target for being achieved by State Governments; and

(c) if so, to what extent these targets were fulfilled particularly with regard to the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) Central assistance for the specific purpose of development of water resources for irrigation in the arid zones of the country had been made available mainly under three programmes/projects, namely: (i) Rajasthan Canal Project; (ii) Pilot Projects for Desert Development; and (iii) Drought Prone



Areas Programme (DPAP), The Central Government had kept a watch over the progress of utilisation of funds under these programmes.

(b) and (c). A total Central assistance of Rs. 75.53 crores was given for the Rajasthan Canal Project during the last three plan periods including the three year period from 1966-67 to 1968-69. The loan assistance given in the various years was to accelerate the progress of the projects and no targets for works had been laid.

Under Pilot Projects for Desert Development, which were taken up only

in the Fourth Plan, financial outlays amounting to Rs. 30.57 lakhs and Rs. 32.63 lakhs were sanctioned, for minor irrigation schemes including some soil conservation works, in the States of Gujarat and Haryana respectively. The financial allocations were linked with specific targets which were fully realised.

Under DPAP, the position of the outlays approved and the expenditure incurred for irrigation scheme during the Fourth Five Year Plan in the districts which come in the arid zones is indicated below:—

S. No.	District	Outlay approved	Expenditure incurred	% of the outlay utilised
(Rs. in lakhs.)				
1. Jaisalmer	. . . . .	21.93	16.77	76.5
2. Bikaner	. . . . .	..	..	..
3. Barmer	. . . . .	35.24	23.69	67.2
4. Jodhpur	. . . . .	56.36	30.40	53.9
5. Nagpur	. . . . .	51.72	36.19	70.0
6. Churu	. . . . .	..	..	..
7. Jalore	. . . . .	90.58	48.14	53.1
8. Kutch	. . . . .	129.73	54.31	41.9
9. Mohandergarh	. . . . .	177.55	177.55	100.00

The schemes under this programme, which remained incomplete during the Fourth Plan are being completed as a part of the Fifth Plan projects for these districts.

#### Licences to pest control operators

2333. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue licences to pest control operators in the country; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The Insecticide Act, 1968 (No. 46 of 1968) regulates the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risks to human beings or animals. A large number of organisations take up spraying of toxic insecticides for the control of household pests. There are also commercial pest control operators who are engaged in extensive insecti-

cidal spraying operations in agricultural fields and the quantities of pesticides used by such agencies are fairly substantial. It has to be ensured that they are adequately qualified and have thorough knowledge about possible hazards to the human and animal life through the incorrect use of insecticides. The provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968, do not, at present, cover the use of pesticides by pest control organisations. As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No 1996 on 5th April, 1976, the Government have decided to bring the pest control organisations under the purview of the Insecticides Act. For this purpose, a proposal to introduce suitable provision in the Act requiring them to take out licences is under consideration.

#### Completion of pending irrigation works

2334. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) programme, if any drawn up for quick completion of pending irrigation works by harnessing the unlimited human resources available in the country, and

(b) if there is no programme what are the reasons for not taking advantage of this big potential lying idle at present, to create permanent assets like irrigation works?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are executed by the State Governments within their developmental plan. However, in allocating funds for irrigation schemes in the V Plan and Annual Plans, priority is given to on-going schemes which are in an advanced stage of construction and are likely to give early benefits. Additional advance plan assistance of Rs. 56.65 crores was

also given to 12 States during 1975-76 for expediting completion of 18 on-going Major projects. It is expected that all the medium & minor schemes and 64 out of 75 major schemes spilling over from the earlier plans, would get substantially completed by the end of the V Plan.

The programme aims at achieving the optimum benefits by making maximum use of the available human resources, which are used to the extent possible in preference to mechanical power in the construction of canals, earth dams and large number of structures involved in irrigation projects.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Slums on lands belonging to Central Government in Maharashtra

2335. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have represented to the Central Government to provide basic amenities to slums on lands belonging to Central Government, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH): (a). No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में भर्ती और पदोन्नति के सम्बन्ध में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए धारक्षण

2336. कुमारी कमला कुमारी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों आदि के लिये भर्ती एवं पदोन्नति के मामलों में आरक्षण सिम्बन्धी सरकारी आदेश दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में कब से लागू किये गये ;

(ख) वे आदेश लागू होने के बाद अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों आदि के कितने व्यक्ति स्थाई बनाये गये, कितने पदोन्नति किये गये व कितने नये भर्ती किये गये, और

(घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा रखा जा रहे "रेजिस्टर" के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने लोगों को जगह दी गई इसका विवरण क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संततीय कार्य संबंधी (बी के० रजुरतिया) :  
(क) 1 मई, 1969, जब दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने इस बारे में संकल्प पास किया था ।

(ख) और (ग) अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उन उम्मीदवारों का विवरण जिन्हें 1-5-1969 से प्रस्ताव किए गए/संभावित किया गया/पदोन्नति किया गया—1-3-76 तक की स्थिति -

पद की श्रेणी	अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों की संख्या	अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों की संख्या	पदोन्नतिया	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5
श्रेणी-I	—	—	—	—
श्रेणी-II	5	—	4	—
श्रेणी-III	238	19	113	चुने गए उम्मीदवारों की वगिष्ठना 40 पाइंट माडल रोस्टर के आधार पर निर्धारित की गई थी ।
श्रेणी-IV	114	34	8	—

भर्ती : श्रेणी IV दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने मार्च, 1972 से 40 प्वाइट माडल रोस्टर तथा आरक्षित रिक्तियों को धार्य ले जाने की प्रणाली लागू की ।

श्रेणी III : दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मार्च, 1972 से 40 पाइंट रोस्टर रखा जा रहा है ।

श्रेणी III : अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों के मामले में 40 पाइंट रोस्टर को जुलाई, 1974 (अनुसूचित जाति) से रखा जा रहा है ।

पदोन्नति : उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक तथा सहायक : इन श्रेणियों में पदोन्नति के मामले में, 40 पाइंट रोस्टर को 11-9-73 से चलाया जा रहा है । निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक से उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक के पद पर पदोन्नति के मामले में 11-9-73 से अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों की आरक्षित रिक्तियों को धार्य से जाया जाता है ।

### मथुरा में खुदाई

2337. श्री नानोशवर द्विवेदी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुरातात्विक दृष्टि से मथुरा और इन्द्रप्रस्थ में खुदाई की गई है ; और यदि हां, तो इसके फलस्वरूप किन ऐतिहासिक प्रमाणों की उपलब्धियां हुईं ; और

(ख) क्या पुरातात्विक खुदाई के आधार पर ये प्रमाण मिले हैं कि कपिलवस्तु उत्तर प्रदेश के बस्ती जिले में था ; और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) महाभारत कथानक के इन्द्रप्रस्थ से परम्परागत सम्बन्धित दिल्ली के पुराने किले और मथुरा में खुदाई कराई गई है । मथुरा में मध्यकालीन आवासीय संकेतों के प्रतिरिक्त ईसा पूर्व पहली सहस्राब्दी के मध्य से लेकर ईसा पश्चात् 5वीं शताब्दी तक उत्तरोत्तर पांच सांस्कृतिक कालों से सम्बन्धित आवासीय व्यवस्थाओं का पता लगा है । पुराने किले की खुदाइयों से ईसा-पूर्व चौथी शताब्दी से लेकर मुगल काल के अन्त तक एक क्रमागत व्यवसाय के मिलसिले का पता लगा है ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में बस्ती जिले के पिपरहुवा में एक बिहार से अधिक मात्रा में प्राप्त मृन्नामों पर अंकित किंवदन्ती (ईसा पश्चात् पहली और दूसरी शताब्दी के शाहमी स्वरूप में ओम् देवपुत्र बिहार कपिलवस्तु जिन्हु संघस्य) से पिपरहुवा के साथ प्राचीन कपिलवस्तु की पहचान की सम्भावना के संकेत मिलते हैं ।

### Method of pricing of agricultural commodities

2338. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of agricultural commodities fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission are not fair and remunerative for the farming community;

(b) if so, whether Government have received representations to this effect and what action is being taken to suitably revise the method of computation of prices of agricultural commodities;

(c) whether Government propose to give fair representation to the farming community in the proposed reorganisation of Agricultural Prices Commission; and

(d) decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The Agricultural Prices Commission makes recommendations to the Government on prices of agricultural commodities after taking into account inter alia available data on cost of production of individual crops, the production prospects and the likely trend of open market prices. After taking into account the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, the procurement prices are fixed by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments wherever necessary. The agriculture price policy is intended to assure remunerative prices to the farmer's while also keeping in view its impact on the general price situation and on the economy as a whole.

Representations in the matter are received from time to time from the growers' Associations/Cooperatives the individuals and these are kept in view while formulating the price policy for agricultural commodities.

A proposal to appoint a non-official Member representing the farmer's community is under consideration of Government.

**विश्व बैंक की सहायता-प्राप्त कृषि ऋण परियोजनाएं**

22339. श्री ए. जय शंकर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में विश्व-बैंक की सहायता-प्राप्त कितनी कृषि ऋण परियोजनाएँ चल रही हैं और उन्होंने किस-किस परियोजना के लिये कितनी-कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है और उन्होंने कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की है ;

(ख) क्या कई राज्यों में विश्व बैंक को सहायता प्राप्त कृषि ऋण परियोजनाओं के कार्य की गति बहुत धीमी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई विभाग में राज्य स्वी (बी शाह नवाज खाँ) :** (क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एसोसिएशन (विश्व बैंक से सम्बद्ध) ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र पंजाब, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, के राज्यों में कृषि पुनर्वित्त तथा विकास निधम के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली 11 कृषि ऋण परियोजनाएँ तथा कृषि पुनर्वित्त तथा विकास निधम को ऋण देने की सामान्य पद्धति स्वीकृति की है। कुल ऋणदायी कार्यक्रम, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एसोसिएशन की सहायता तथा कृषि पुनर्वित्त तथा विकास निधम द्वारा भुगतान वसति

वाला एक विशिष्ट संज्ञा चटल पर रखा गया है। [संख्यात्मक में रखा गया। देखिए संज्ञा एल० डी० 10682/76]।

(ख) और (ग). कृषि ऋणों परियोजनाओं से मुख्यतः लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रमों की परिकल्पना की जाती है जब कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, महाराष्ट्र तथा कर्नाटक जैसे कुछ राज्यों में परियोजना के अन्तर्गत एक विस्तृत भूमि विकास कार्यक्रम था। पंजाब, हरियाणा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, तमिलनाडु, तथा कर्नाटक की परियोजनाओं में फार्म-यन्वीकरण के लिये भी एक चटक शामिल है। गुजरात, कृषि ऋण परियोजना पूरी तरह कार्यान्वित की गई है और आर्बिट्रल ऋण पूरी तरह से प्राप्त किया गया है। अन्य चाल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एसोसिएशन की परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत लघु सिंचाई लागनों में वित्त देने में पर्याप्त संतोषजनक प्रगति रही है। तमिलनाडु, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, तथा हरियाणा के राज्यों के लिये कृषि ऋण परियोजनाओं में लघु सिंचाई भाग पूरा हो गया है जब कि कर्नाटक तथा महाराष्ट्र ऋण परियोजनाओं में एक छोटा भाग शेष रहता है। बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में लघु सिंचाई श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत प्रदायगी की प्रगति संतोषजनक हो रही है।

भूमि विकास कार्यक्रम ने भूमि सीमा विज्ञान, नहरों में अपर्याप्त पानी छोड़ने तथा उधार लेने वालों द्वारा बन्धकों के सृजन में कठिनाई, आदि जैसे तत्त्वों के कारण संतोषजनक रूप से प्रगति नहीं की थी। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए, तमिलनाडु तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश जैसी परियोजनाओं में भूमि विकास हेतु आर्बिट्रल ऋण को लघु सिंचाई निवेश के लिये पुनः आर्बिट्रल विभाजित किया था।

ग्राम ग्रहणमें थीं—जैसे भूमि जोतों के जपजंडन, विस्तार एवंक्षेत्रों से पर्याप्त सहायता का प्रभाव, कुछ राज्यों में वाणिज्यिक बकों द्वारा ऋण निर्वाह को सरल तथा कारगर बनाने के लिए तलवार कमेटी द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर विधानों के विकल्प बिजली के कनेक्शन मिलने में देरी, शक्ति की कमी, कुछेक सहाकारी भूमि विकास बँकों में अधिक प्रतिदेय सम्बन्धी स्थिति तथा गत वर्षों में सूखे की स्थिति । इन कारणों ने कुछ राज्यों में भुगतान की गति को धीमा कर दिया था ।

फार्म पंजीकरण के अन्तर्गत भुगतान को प्रगति में सुधार हुआ है ।

पूर्ति विभाग द्वारा खरीदी गई वस्तुएं/माल

2340. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या पूर्व और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष, 1974 में पूर्ति विभाग ने कुल कितने मूल्य की वस्तुयें खरीदी, किस तरीके से खरीदीं और उनके पास कितने मूल्य का स्टॉक जमा है ; और

(ख) स्टॉक के रख-रखाव पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वित्त मंत्री (श्री राम निवासे निर्यात) : (क) और (ख). पूर्ति तथा निपटान महाविदेशालय ने 1974 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों की और से कुल 876.66 करोड़ रुपये की कीमत की वस्तुओं की खरीद की थी। खाद्यपदार्थों की पूर्ति टैंकर द्वारा ही खरीद की जा रही है। यह परिस्थितियों के अनुसार

जंकरी हो, तो बातचीत का सहारा भी लिया जाता है। ठेकों में दी गई शर्तों के अनुसार माल वीथी ही पुति-कर्ता द्वारा मांगकर्ता मजदूरा प्रविष्टी को भेज दिया जाता है, इसलिये पुति विभाग के पास माल के पड़े रहने और उनके रक-रखाब पर व्यय का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

गैर-छात्र सेवी युवक संगठन (नानस्टूडेंट  
बालगटेरी यूथ आर्गनाइजेशन)

2341. श्री मूल चन्द्र झापा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्य-वार कितने गैर-छात्र स्वयंसेवी युवक संगठन हैं और वे क्या भूमिका अदा करते हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे प्रत्येक संगठन को सरकार ने वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार यह मुनिश्चित करती है कि सहायता के रूप में दी गई राशि का उनके द्वारा सही उपयोग किया गया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (प्रो डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग) . शिक्षा मंत्रालय स्वैच्छिक गैर-छात्र संगठनों की कोई सूची नहीं रखता है । युवक कार्यक्रमों के क्षेत्र में सेवारत युवक संगठनों के उचित मामलों में वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है तथा स्वैच्छिक गैर-छात्र युवक संगठनों तथा अन्य संगठनों से सम्बन्धित कोई पृथक वर्गीकरण नहीं किया जाता है । सहायक अनुदान की प्रत्येक योजना में स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को समूचित रूप से उप-बीध करों की व्यवस्था है ।

**Cost Escalation of Dhamara Fishing Harbour, Orissa**

2342. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have recently submitted a proposal to his Ministry for their acceptance of the cost escalation of the Fishing Harbour at Dhamara in view of its delays sanction and execution; and

(b) if so, steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The State Government recently informed about a likely revision in the cost of the project from Rs. 84.34 lakhs to Rs. 92.21 lakhs. Detailed estimates with justification for the increase in cost are awaited.

**Expenditure on crocodile farming in Orissa**

2343. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) amount budgeted during 1975-76 for the conservation and farming of crocodiles in Orissa; and

(b) amount released up to date to the State Government so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The Central Sector Scheme for development of National Parks and Sanctuaries including the conservation and breeding of Crocodiles provides that the recurring expenditure will be the responsibility of the State Governments and that the Central Government would give financial assistance for meeting the non-recurring expenditure. According to the information furnished by the Government of Orissa in October, 1975, a sum of Rs. 70,000/- towards recurring items of expenditure had been sanctioned by the State Government on the

scheme for conservation and breeding of Crocodiles for 1975-76. The non-recurring expenditure was estimated at Rs. 4,01,478 or say Rs. 4 lakhs. This has been sanctioned and released to the Government of Orissa on February 13, 1976.

**Design of thrashers**

2344. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether because of defective thrashers every year a large number of cases are received in Delhi hospitals where limbs of patients have to be amputated;

(b) whether a noted orthopaedic expert has also urged a change in the design of thrashers; and

(c) if so, steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATIL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Removal of Unauthorized Constructions in Delhi/New Delhi**

2345. SHRI BIRENDEA SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's drive to remove unauthorised construction of bungalows and houses in New Delhi/Delhi is also proceeding alongwith the removal of Jhuggi and Jhonpris;

(b) number of house owners who obtained stay orders from High Court against the demolition of their buildings; and

(c) steps Government are taking to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAM-

AIAH): (a) The purpose of the present drive is to remove unauthorised constructions in Delhi and New Delhi. The houses and bungalows which have been constructed after taking approval of the local bodies are not unauthorised and as such question of their demolition does not arise.

(b) As far as Delhi Municipal Corporation is concerned, 117 stay orders were granted by High Court. Of these 54 have since been vacated. Five stay orders have been granted against N.D.M.C. pertaining to unauthorised additions to houses. As far as D.D.A. is concerned, there is no stay order during the year 1976.

(c) Steps are taken to defend the cases and get the stay orders vacated

### राजस्थान में डेरी

2346. श्रीलाल जी भाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1976-77 में राजस्थान में विश्व बैंक की सहायता से किस-किस स्थान पर डेरी केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : राजस्थान में 1976-77 के दौरान विश्व बैंक की सहायता से झजमेर, झलवर तथा जयपुर में डेरी संयंत्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

### English Medium in Government Schools in Tamil Nadu

2347. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start English medium in Government High Schools in Tamil Nadu, and

(b) if so, number of schools in each District to have this medium?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV). (a) and (b) Requests for opening English medium sections in Government High Schools during 1976-77 will be considered by the State authorities in June, 1976 taking into consideration the need for such sections and the costs involved.

### Cashew Cultivation and its Import

2348. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) quantity of cashew imported during last three years year-wise and from which countries

(b) names of States where cashew cultivation is made on a large scale and

(c) total area under cashew cultivation, State-wise at present and total expenditure incurred therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The quantity of imports



for the last three years are given below:

Country	Qty. in metric tonnes.		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
TANZANIA . . . . .	1,44,268	99,208	60,739
KENYA . . . . .	6,779	18,007	11,829
MOZAMBIQUE . . . . .	48,769	37,494	65,545
W. AFRICA & MEDAGASCAR . . . . .	1,654	2,845	1,874
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>2,01,470</b>	<b>1,57,554</b>	<b>1,39,987</b>

(b) Following are the States where cashew cultivation is done on a large scale:

(1) Kerala, (2) Tamil Nadu, (3) Karnataka, (4) Andhra Pradesh, (5) Maharashtra, (6) Orissa and (7) Goa.

(c) No, official estimates are available regarding total area under cashew cultivation. The state-wise expenditure on Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 1975-76 is given below:

(Rs. 000')

State	Expenditure incurred.
1. Kerala	312.4
2. Tamil Nadu . . .	701.4
3. Karnataka	278.4
4. Andhra Pradesh . .	358.5
5. Maharashtra . . .	134.2
6. Orissa . . . . .	654.0
7. Goa . . . . .	17.2
	<b>2456.1</b>

भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड प्रांसी का नया कारखाना

2349. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील कॉन्स्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता के कार्य की गति धीमी होने के परिणाम स्वरूप भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड प्रांसी की नई फैक्टरी देरी से तैयार होगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो प्रांसी में ट्रांसफार्मर फैक्टरी का निर्माण कार्य समय पर पूरा करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी ए० सी० बार्ब) :  
(क) और (ख). यद्यपि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के कार्य की गति प्रारम्भ में धीमी थी लेकिन अब यह तेज हो गई है और निर्वाह कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कारखाना तैयार हो जायेगा ।

**Rural Industrialisation of Hilly States**

**2350. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR.** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been drawn up for rural industrialisation of the Hilly States of the country to exploit the raw materials and natural resources, and

(b) if so, a brief outline of this plan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA)** (a) and (b) Under the existing patterns of Central assistance, each State is allocated 30 per cent as grant and 70 per cent as loan for development of hill areas. However, in respect of selected hill and border areas, the patterns are (a) 90 per cent as grant and 10 per cent as loan for Laddakh in Jammu & Kashmir, Kinnaur and Lahaul and Spiti districts in Himachal Pradesh, all the districts of Nagaland and Meghalaya and hill areas of Assam and (b) 50 per cent as grant and 50 per cent as loan for the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh (excluding Nainital and Dehradun districts), Darjeeling district of West Bengal and Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu

In the draft Fifth Plan, a tentative allocation of Rs 500 crores has been made for the development of Tribal Areas and Hill Areas (including Western Ghats) to be provided as special Central assistance to the concerned States, over and above the Central assistance to the States for their plans. The concerned States have been requested to prepare integrated Plans for their hill areas, keeping in mind the physiographic conditions and resource endowments of these areas. The

State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have since prepared separate integrated Plans for their hill areas. Special Central assistance of Rs 20 crores has been allocated for these States for each of the years 1974-75 and 1975-76. For 1976-77, Central assistance of Rs 36 crores has been proposed.

The Committee of Direction for the Development of Hill Areas of Uttar Pradesh (constituted in the Planning Commission) had set up a Task Force for examining the possibilities of industrial development in the hill region of Uttar Pradesh. On the basis of its recommendations, programmes for the development of industries in the hill areas are included in the State's Draft Fifth Plan.

Most of the hill districts have been selected as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance facilities and, from these, some have been selected also to qualify for the Central scheme of Investment Subsidy. The Central Transport Subsidy Scheme, which is applicable to the Jammu and Kashmir State the North Eastern Region, Himachal Pradesh State and the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, covers their hill districts. Similarly, the Centrally-sponsored scheme of the Rural Industries Projects, which is being implemented in 111 districts, covers some of the hill districts.

**Introduction of "Yuva Vani" at Trivandrum Radio Station**

**2351 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for the introduction of "Yuva Vani" at the Trivandrum Radio Station; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Although no written representation has been received some personal representations were made to the Station Director for starting "Yuva Vani" from Trivandrum Station of A.I.R.

(b) AIR Trivandrum is already broadcasting "Yuva Vani" programmes for 45 minutes on Saturdays, 60 minutes on Sundays and 25 minutes in English on Thursdays. There is also a proposal in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan scheme for starting a regular daily two hour "Yuva Vani" Service from A.I.R. Trivandrum.

सेनाओं में सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले अधिकारियों तथा जवानों को दी जाने वाली सुविधायें

2352. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेनाओं में प्रतिवर्ष कितने अधिकारी तथा जवान सेवानिवृत्त होते हैं।

(ख) उन के परिवार के सदस्यों को सरकार द्वारा क्या सुविधायें दी जाती हैं ;

(ग) क्या ये सेवानिवृत्त व्यक्ति अन्य सेवाओं में से लिये जाते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां तो इस बारे में क्या तथ्य हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) से (घ). सशस्त्र सेवाओं के लगभग 500 अफसर और 50,000 से ऊपर जवान प्रतिवर्ष सेवानिवृत्त

अथवा सेवानिवृत्त किये जाते हैं।

2. उन्हें अन्य सेवाओं में सम्भव सीमा तक ले लिया जाता है। उन के लिये रिक्त स्थानों का आरक्षण इस प्रकार से है :-

(1) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभाग :

तृतीय श्रेणी के पद—10 प्रतिशत  
चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पद—20 प्रतिशत

(2) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक :

तृतीय श्रेणी पद—17 प्रतिशत  
चतुर्थ श्रेणी पद—27½ प्रतिशत

(3) राज्य सरकारें :

राज्यों में बहुत से वर्गों में 20% तक से 28 प्रतिशत तक पदों के भिन्न भिन्न आरक्षण हैं।

3. सेवानिवृत्त/सेवानिवृत्त किये गये अफसरों तथा जवानों के परिवारों को सरकार द्वारा जो सुविधायें दी जाती हैं वे इस प्रकार हैं -

(1) राज्य सरकारों की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत मूल्य दे देने पर प्लाट/माकान।

(2) जो व्यक्ति युद्ध में गम्भीर रूप से विकलांग हो गये हैं उन के दो आश्रितों तक को रोजगार कार्यालय की मध्यस्थता के बिना सीधे ही रोजगार देना।

(3) प्रतिस्थापित रक्षा केन्टीनो में कैन्टीन स्टोर डिपार्टमेंट (घाई) मर्चों की खरीद।

(4) निवृत्त चिकित्सा वेब-रेख।

4. इसके अतिरिक्त भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का बृहत निकोबार दबीपसमूह तथा अरुणाचल प्रदेश में केन्द्र नियमित वस्तीकरण योजनाओं में भूमि निशुल्क मकान बनाने, उपस्कर बर्तन, कृषि औजार, यन्त्र, पशु और निशुल्क राशन (तीन वर्षों तक) खरीदने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

**Foreign Aid for Hydro-Power Units in Andhra Pradesh**

2353. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sought aid from Saudi Arabia for hydro-power units in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether agreement has been reached between the two countries; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The Srisailem Hydro-electric project and the Nagarjunasagar Hydro-electric project with an installation of one conventional unit of 110 MW have been posed to the Saudi Fund for Development.

(b) No, Sir. The projects are in the appraisal stage.

(c) Does not arise.

**Thermal Power Stations**

2354. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether in view of recurrent failures in the atomic power stations in recent years, emphasis will be laid on thermal power stations while planning new power generation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Atomic power stations have been functioning reasonably well and the policy for generating

power in the future would attempt an optimal blend of thermal, hydro and nuclear stations.

**पूर्व निमाड जिले के स्वतंत्रता सेनानी**

2355. श्री गंगाधरन बीक्षित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड जिले के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के कितने आवेदन पत्र पेंशन के लिये उन के मंत्रालय के पास निर्णयाधीन पड़े हैं ; और

(ख) उन को निपटाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इन को कब तक निपटा दिया जाएगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन): (क) कोई नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Strength of B.S.F.**

2356. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of the Border Security Force; and

(b) what is the percentage of Bhils in the force?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) 82,409 as on 31st March, 1976.

(b) No separate figures of Bhils in the force are available.

### Purchase of heavy water from U.S.S.R.

2357. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any understanding has been reached between India and U.S.S.R. for purchase of heavy water from that country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### F.M. Broadcasting in India

2358. SHRIMATI PREMALABAI CHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the AIR proposes to start FM broadcasting in India soon, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To start with, it is proposed to introduce F. M. Service at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. The F.M. transmitters will be accommodated in T.V. transmitter buildings after carrying out minor structural modifications. F.M. transmitting antennae will be mounted on the permanent T.V. towers. F. M. transmitters will carry selected items of programmes already being broadcast on regional medium wave transmitters.

मध्य प्रदेश के सभी जिलों के लिए 'बृहद योजनाओं' का बनाना जाना

2359. श्री हुकम चन्द कछावः क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सभी जिलों के लिये बृहद योजनाएँ (मास्टर प्लान) बनाने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है और इस के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी ने जिलों के विकास के लिये कोई मार्गदर्शी निर्देश जारी किये हैं और यदि हाँ तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धाई० के० गुजराल)

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जिलों के लिये बृहद योजनाएँ (मास्टर प्लान) बनाने के लिये भारत सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजे है और न इस सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार की वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है, तथापि राज्य सरकार ने सभी जिलों के लिये जिला योजनाएँ तैयार कर ली हैं।

(ख) जिला योजनाएँ तैयार करने में राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देने के उद्देश्य से, योजना आयोग ने मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त जारी किये हैं जिनमें यह स्पष्ट करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है कि इस प्रकार की योजनाएँ तैयार करने में किस प्रकार की रीति विधाय का अनुसरण किया जाये एवं मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों में वे विभिन्न

उपाय स्पष्ट किये गये हैं जिनके द्वारा लोकतांत्रिक ढाँचे के अन्तर्गत योजना तैयार करने का काम किया जाना है। इन में यह भी बताया गया है कि किस प्रकार के आकड़े इकट्ठे किये जायें, किस प्रकार का विश्लेषण किया जायें, और विभिन्न स्कीमों को एक योजना में सम्मिलित करने के लिये किस प्रकार की कार्यप्रणति अपनाई जायें।

#### Community Television sets in Bihar

2360 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state

(a) whether all the Television sets installed by Government at Gram Panchayats and other villages in Bihar on the eve of Republic Day, 1976 have gone out of order,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to rectify the defects, and

(c) the total number of Television sets installed amount spent and places where these sets were installed?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) to (c) 393 television sets were installed in Bihar at the inception of the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment at an estimated cost of Rs 27.00 lakhs. Out of which Rs 14.00 lakhs is the cost of front end converters and antennae. These were brought under national hook-up on the eve of Republic Day and no special sets were installed for the purpose. At any given time about 90 per cent of the sets are under working conditions.

The list of the villages in Bihar where the sets are installed will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Rules governing Pay, Pension, increments and Qualification Pays of Medical Officers in Air Force

2361 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT  
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether pay, pension, increments and qualification pays of medical officers in the Air Force are governed by a different set of rules from those of the Technical officers such as Ground Engineers, Electrical Engineers, signallers etc in the Air Force; and

(b) if so since when?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL) (a) and (b) The Medical Officers in the Air Force belong to the Army Medical Corps and are seconded to the Air Force. In respect of pay, increments and qualification pays they are governed by the relevant rules of the Army Medical Corps and not the corresponding rules applicable to Air Force Officers. In respect of pension however, the Medical Officers are entitled to the same pension as other officers including Air Force officers of corresponding rank.

The distinction between the Medical Officers and the technical and other officers in the Air Force with regard to pay and increment was there even before the introduction of the new Pay Code on 1st July 1947. In regard to qualification pay the distinction started from 1st April 1948 when qualification pays were first introduced.

#### Low Cost Janata Water Filter Assembly

2362 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute at Calcutta

has developed a low cost janata-water-filter assembly;

(b) whether Ceramic Water-filter candles developed at the institute for obtaining bacteria-free water for drinking have recently gone into production which will replace the "stera-syl" type imported candle;

(c) whether it will cost to consumers only one-fifth of the set available in the market, and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to popularise this set and give an impetus to the country made articles?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The price will be considerably less than that of the imported candles.

(d) The process for manufacturing filter candle has already been released through the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi to three firms, one of whom has gone into production. Several other firms have also shown interest and steps are underway to release the process to them. Besides, the All India Handicraft Board and Khadi & Village Industries Commission are being approached to popularise the low cost set.

#### **Fake University Degrees and School Certificates Racket**

**2363. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether CID of Delhi has investigated the case of racket in fake University degrees and school certificates; and

(b) if so, the results of the investigation?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) and (b). No such case was investigated by CID of Delhi Police. However, two cases FIR No. 387 dated 25-9-1974 u/s 420/468/471/120-B IPC and FIR No. 466/75 u/s 420/471 IPC dated 27-10-1975 were registered at PS R.K. Puram and P. S. Hazrat Nizamuddin respectively. In the first case the Principal of a College in New Delhi made a complaint to the police that one person had secured admission in his College in B.A. Part (II) on the basis of forged marksheet of B.A. Part (I). The investigation of the case has been completed and 9 persons have been arrested. In the other case a student had complained to the police about issue of forged certificate of a University to him by a Principal of a College in New Delhi on payment of Rs 500/-. The case is under investigation.

#### **Bengali News Bulletin from A.I.R., Silchar**

**2364 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to start Bengali news bulletin from All India Radio, Silchar, and

(b) if so, when?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) and (b): The proposal is under consideration.

#### **International News Agency**

**2365. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed International News Agency has been set up; and

(b) if so, whether foreign language knowing C.I.S. officers will be trained in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) There is no proposal to set up an international news agency. However, there is a proposal to develop a pool of news agencies of the non-aligned countries.

(b) The question does not arise

**Working hours of Chowkidars in M.E.S.**

**2366 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether hours of work for the vacant building chowkidars working in M.E.S. formations have been fixed by Government,

(b) whether they have to work for twenty four hours without payment of any extra remuneration by the authorities, and

(c) the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK):** (a) to (c). Chowkidars engaged by MES formations for looking after vacant buildings are required to live in the premises of vacant buildings and, for this purpose, they are allowed free accommodation in such premises. They are ordinarily permitted to take one day (24 hours) off duty in every fortnight. In the circumstances the question of allowing any extra remuneration does not arise

**Dacoity in village Mundka, Delhi**

**2367. SHRI P. M. SAYEED.** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a gruesome dacoity took place in village Mundka situated in the State of Delhi (zone 41) at night between 28th and 29th December, 1975,

(b) whether the police have since investigated the case and rounded up the dacoits

(c) whether Government have received any complaint regarding investigations made by the police in this case and

(d) if so whether Government propose to hand over the case to Central Bureau of Investigation for proper investigation?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A case FIR No 422 dated 29-12-1975 u/a 395 397/366/376 IPC and 27/54/59 Arms Act has been registered at PS Nangloi and a large number of persons have been interrogated

(c) Yes Sir

(d) No, Sir However, it has been decided to entrust the further investigation of the case to the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police

**A.I.R. Units at Mangalore and Brahmapur**

**2368 SHRI P. R. SHENOY** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which broadcasting will be commenced in Mangalore and Brahmapur units of the A.I.R.; and



(b) whether broadcasting in regional languages of Tulu and Konkani will also be made from these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Mangalore and Brah-mavar units of All India Radio are expected to commence operation, with interim studio facilities, within the next 3-4 months.

(b) Yes, Sir.

**Representation from hut dwellers of an abandoned Defence Air Field**

2369. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from hut dwellers of abandoned defence air field at Tadepalligudem, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the main points of their representation and action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main request made by the hut dwellers is that their eviction should be stayed. It has been decided to stay the eviction for a month to enable the Government of Andhra Pradesh to consider the question of rehabilitation of the hut dwellers.

**पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान गांवों का विद्युतीकरण**

2370. श्री कमला मिश्र 'सबुकर' : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत गांवों का

विद्युतीकरण करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में विभिन्न राज्यों के विद्युत बोर्डों को यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि वे समय समय पर ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम की प्रगति की समीक्षा किया करें ;

(ग) यदि हाँ तो इस संबंध में बिहार द्वारा की गई समीक्षा के निष्कर्ष क्या हैं ; और

(घ) बिहार राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड ने आपात स्थिति के बावजूद इस दिशा में कौन से कदम उठाये हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) देश में लगभग 5.76 लाख गांव हैं। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक लगभग 1.55 लाख गांवों (27 प्रतिशत) को बिजली दे दी गयी थी। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का आकार और विषयसीमाएँ अभी निश्चित नहीं हुई हैं। फिर भी पांचवीं योजना की रूप रेखा में 1,10,208 अतिरिक्त गांवों को विद्युतीकृत करने का लक्ष्य प्रस्तावित किया गया है। अतः आशा है कि पांचवीं योजना के अन्त तक लगभग 2.65 लाख गांवों (46 प्रतिशत) को बिजली दे दी जायेगी।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऐसा कोई सुझाव नहीं दिया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) आपात स्थिति की घोषणा के पश्चात् बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने ग्राम विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के निष्पादन और कार्यान्वयन को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने की दृष्टि से संगठन को सुदृढ़ बनाने

के लिये अनेक कदम उठाये हैं। बिजली के समुचित और कुशलता पूर्वक वितरण व सप्लाई तथा ग्राम विद्युतीकरण संबंधी कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिये 5 एरिया बिजली बोर्ड बनाये गये हैं जिन के मुख्यालय मुजफ्फरपुर, दरभंगा, पटना भागलपुर, तथा रांची में हैं। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन समय पर पूरा करने के लिये, नई एरिया बिजली बोर्डों के प्रबंधकों इस मुख्य इंजीनियरों को, कार्यकारी एवं वित्तीय दोनों ही प्रकार की, पर्याप्त क्षक्तियां प्रत्याजित की गयी हैं। साथ ही पहले ही स्वीकृत की गयी योजनाओं के निष्पादन के लिये तथा नयी योजनाओं के पुनरीक्षण, समन्वय और क्रियान्वयन के लिये राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के मुख्यालयों में मुख्य इंजीनियर उप मुख्य इंजीनियर तथा निदेशक के अलग अलग पद भी बनाये गये हैं।

#### Setting up of Development Boards for Tribal Areas

2371. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 274 on the 10th March, 1976 regarding expeditious development of projects for tribal areas and state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for effective functioning of the Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas Development Board;

(b) whether such Boards are proposed to be set up in other States, if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a joint authority for integral development of the contiguous and adjoining adivasi areas of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh; if so, the facts thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

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F. H. MOHSEN: (a) Certain basic changes in the functioning of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas Autonomous Development Authority have been brought about by the Government of Bihar through an Ordinance dated 28-10-1975 with the object of making the functioning of the said Authority more effective.

The main features of the changes are:—

(i) The size of the General Body of the Authority has been reduced from 70 to 42 so as to make it compact and more effective. The Authority has been reconstituted;

(ii) The Executive Committee of the Authority has also been made smaller in size. The Chief Minister is the Chairman of the Committee and four Cabinet Ministers are members besides the Deputy Chairman and five other non-officials.

(iii) The Authority has been empowered to review, guide and oversee the development programmes of the region including advising the functionaries in the assigning of priorities and location of Projects.

(iv) The Executive Committee of the Authority will direct the effective implementation of the programme.

(b) The State Government have been requested to review the administrative arrangements for implementing the Sub-Plans. It has been suggested that a Cabinet Sub-Committee may be constituted at the State level for overseeing and guiding the tribal development programme.

(c) No, Sir.

**Reservation of Civil Jobs for Ex-Servicemen**

2372. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any percentage of civil jobs is reserved for ex-Servicemen under the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the number of ex-Servicemen employed by the Central Government in Class I to Class IV during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. 10 per cent in Class III posts and 20 per cent in Class IV posts.

(b) The number is given below:—

1973	1974	1975
3036	2544	1833

**Instructions to State Level Bodies to deal with grievances of Harijans**

2373. **SHRI RAM PRAKASH:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent instructions to the State level bodies to deal with grievances of Harijans; and

(b) if so, the names of such bodies alongwith their functions and the powers given to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Instructions have been issued to the States from time to time to look into the grievances of Harijans. The information about the bodies set up in various States to deal with the grievances of Harijans is available in para 15 of the Fifty-first Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which was presented to the Lok Sabha on 31-3-1975.

**Khrew Cement Factory**

2374. **SHRI SYED AHMED AGA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of cement in Kashmir valley;

(b) the capacity of Khrew Cement Factory; and

(c) percentage of requirement of cement which is met by Khrew Cement Factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The requirement of cement for Jammu and Kashmir State (including Kashmir valley) currently is estimated at about 1.50 lakh tonnes per annum.

(b) 2.00 lakh tonnes per annum.

(c) The Khrew Cement Factory has not so far gone into production.

**Super Thermal Power Stations**

2375. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa is likely to have a Super Thermal Power Station in near future;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) whether proposal to have Super Thermal Power Station at Talcher has been abandoned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Generation of Power from Thorium**

2376. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOUDHARY:** Will the Minister of ATOM ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of our modest uranium deposits and large deposits

of thorium, Government have fixed a programme so that eventually we can generate substantial quantities of power from thorium; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI). (a) and (b). Government have initiated a programme so that eventually substantial quantities of power can be generated using relatively more abundant thorium. The programme consists of the setting up of an experimental Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu by 1979-80 for providing experience in the construction and operation of sodium cooled fast breeder reactors as a first step. The next step will be the construction of commercial fast breeder reactors after sufficient experience has been gained in the operation of the FBTR in the fuel blankets of which thorium 232 will be converted into fissile uranium 233. The inventory of U-233 thus built up will enable us to go over to the thorium 232-uranium 233 breeder cycle in the fourth stage of our nuclear power production. Any significant programme to generate power using thorium can, however, commence only after the stage of setting up of commercial fast breeder reactors decisions on the construction of which have yet to be taken.

#### Monopoly in 203 Items

2377 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether a survey conducted by the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies has revealed that there are 203 items in which a complete monopoly exists; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to break the stronghold of such single firm monopolies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Although no survey as such was conducted by this Ministry, an internal study was undertaken by the D.G.T.D. on items having single source of supply as on 1 November, 1975. The study has revealed that about 55 items have a single source of supply.

It is the policy of Government to reduce concentration of economic power in a few hands and with this end in view, wherever monopoly exists, efforts are made to bring about diffusion of entrepreneurship by allowing new entrepreneurs to set up capacity in such fields.

#### Management of 'Samachar'

2378 SHRI NOORUL HUDA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government would include the representatives of employees IFWJ and editors of newspapers in the management of 'Samachar'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) The 'Samachar' is a non-governmental and autonomous organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. It is for its Managing Committee to decide upon requests from representatives of employees, IFWJ and editors of newspapers for membership of either the Society or its Managing Committee.

बोनस के मामले पर कोयला खान में हड़ताल

2379. श्री तुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या बंगाल, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश के सभी कोयला खानों के श्रमिकों

के बीनस के मामले पर वर्ष 1976 के अंत और वर्ष 1976 के आरम्भ में हड़ताल की थी और यदि हां, तो उन श्रमिक संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने यह हड़ताल आयोजित की थी ;

(ख) इस हड़ताल के फलस्वरूप उत्पादन में कितनी हानि हुई है, और

(ग) राज्य बार कितने श्रमिकों को गिरफ्तार किया गया तथा बीनस

के लिये हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण उन्हें क्या दण्ड दिया गया ?

ऊर्ध्वमंत्रालय में उपनगरी (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) से (ग) :  
प्रखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियनों के कांग्रेस द्वारा नियुक्त यूनियनों से संबंधित पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार तथा मध्य प्रदेश को कोयला खानों के कुछ कामकारो ने बीनस के मामले को लेकर 6 जनवरी 1976 को भूख हड़ताल/हड़ताल की थी, जिसका ख़ूबरा नीचे दिया गया है।

राज्य	हड़ताल/भूख हड़ताल का ख़ूबरा	उत्पादन हानि (टनों में)	गिरफ्तारों की संख्या
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. पश्चिम बंगाल	ईस्टर्न कोल फ़िल्ड्स के अधीन 3 कोयला खानों में भूख हड़ताल	340	शून्य
2. बिहार	(क) भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० के अधीन 21 कोयला खानों में भूख हड़ताल (ख) सैन्ट्रल कोल फ़िल्ड्स लिमिटेड के अधीन 23 कोयला खानों, 2 प्रक्षालन-शालाओं में भूख हड़ताल तथा 2 कोयला खानों में हड़ताल	शून्य 770	शून्य 127
3. मध्य प्रदेश	वेस्टर्न कोल फ़िल्ड्स लि० के अधीन 5 कोयला खानों में भूख हड़ताल	शून्य	75

कोयला कम्पनियों के प्रबन्धकों ने उक्त भूख हड़ताल/हड़ताल में शामिल कामगरों के खिलाफ़ अलग से कोई अनुशासन की कार्यवाही नहीं की है।

#### Friendship Societies in India

2380. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are 'friendship societies' working in India to forge

friendship between India and foreign countries;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) whether Government keep record of their activities and also whether they are financially patronised by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c) Government are aware of the activities of 39 such organisations functioning in India. They are not financially patronised by Government.

#### All India Health Services

2381. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Prime MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring about an All India Health Service on the pattern of I.A.S., I.F.S. and I.P.S.; and

(b) if so, by which year it is likely to materialise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Indian Medical and Health Service.

The All India Service, Act, 1951 was amended in September, 1963 to provide for the creation of *inter alia* Indian Medical and Health Service. Orders were issued, under Section 2A of the All India Services Act, 1951, constituting the Service, with effect from the 1st February, 1969. Basic rules regarding recruitment and cadre management were also finalised in consultation with the State Governments and the Union Public Service Commission and notified in the Gazette of India. However, no action could be taken so far either to constitute the State Cadres of the Service or to make initial recruitment thereto because seven State Governments, namely Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal who had earlier agreed to participate in the Service, subsequently either withdrew their consent to participate in the Service or expressed certain reservations regarding the need for the formation of this Service. The matter was taken up with the dissenting State Government, requesting them to agree to participate in the Service in

the larger national interest. The Government of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Tamil Nadu have, even on reconsideration, reiterated their earlier stand not to participate in the Service. The Government of Karnataka have since agreed to participate in the Service. The remaining three State Governments are still reconsidering the matter.

Efforts are continuing to persuade the dissenting State Governments to agree to participate in the Service. It is, however, difficult to indicate precisely any time limit by which the State Cadres of the Service will be constituted.

रिहन्द बांध के निर्माण से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को कृषि-योग्य भूमि का आवंटन

2382. श्री चारण्ड सिंह क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रिहन्द बांध के निर्माण के कारण जिन व्यक्तियों की भूमि जलमग्न हो गई उनको सरकार का विचार कृषि योग्य भूमि देने का है तथा उन्हें कब तक वैकल्पिक भूमि दिये जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किनने व्यक्तियों को भूमि दी गई है, तथा प्रत्येक परिवार अथवा व्यक्ति को दी गई भूमि का व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) यदि उनको अभी तक भूमि नहीं दी गई, तो उनकी जीविका के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रबंध किया ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपसंजी (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बताया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जिन लोगों की जमीन रिहन्द बांध के निर्माण के कारण जलमग्न हो गयी है और जिन्होंने पुनर्वास क्षेत्र में बसने के लिए विकल्प दे दिया है उन

सभी बिस्वापितों को जमीन दी जा चुकी है ।

(ख) 3252 परिवारों को, जलमग्न हुई जमीन के दो तिहाई भाग के बराबर, जमीन दी जा चुकी है किन्तु इसकी अधिकतम सीमा 6½ एकड़ और न्यूनतम सीमा 2 एकड़ है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रिहन्द बांध के बिस्वापितों का पुनर्वास

2383. श्री भार्गव सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रिहंद बांध से प्रभावित बहुत से व्यक्ति अभी भी आवास व्यवस्था से वंचित हैं तथा उनके लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) उन्हें आवास सुविधा कब तक उपलब्ध किए जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बताया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जिन विस्थापितों ने पुनर्वास क्षेत्र में सना चाहा है, उन सभी को, प्रति परिवार, मकान बनाने के लिए 5 बिस्वा भूमि और रियायती दरों पर इमारती लकड़ी दे दी गई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation by Balyogeshwar

2384. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Balyogeshwar and his chief associate Shri Bihari Singh have been absolved of the charges of foreign exchange manipulation; and

(b) if not, what action Government are taking to bring them back to India from the U.S.A.?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SMT. INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Out of the four show-cause notices issued to Shri Bihari Singh by the Enforcement Directorate for contravention of Foreign Exchange Regulations, adjudication proceedings in respect of the cases covered by three notices have been completed resulting in the imposition, upon him, of a total penalty of Rs. 7,07,000/- besides the confiscation of the offending foreign exchange. In the case covered by the fourth show-cause notice, prosecution has been launched against Shri Bihari Singh and he is facing trial in a court of law. No show-cause notice for contravention of Foreign Exchange Regulations was issued to Shri Prem Pal Singh Rawat alias Balyogeshwar by the Enforcement Directorate. With reference to the unauthorised import of goods and foreign exchange which had not been declared, a penalty of Rs. 10,000/- each was imposed on Shri Rawat and Shri Bihari Singh by the Customs Department under section 112 of the Customs Act, apart from the confiscation of the offending goods.

Fog Conservation

2385. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.N. have started a University of its own in Tokyo, Japan;

(b) if so, whether this University plan to enter into an agreement with the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore whereby the two can pool their knowledge of post-harvest food conservation; and

(c) if replies to (a) and (b) above be in affirmative, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter is still under negotiation.

#### Requirement of Artificial Limbs to Rehabilitate Disabled Persons

2386 SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state—

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the requirements of artificial limbs to rehabilitate disabled persons in India,

(b) if so, what are they and how were they met so far, and

(c) how far the artificial limbs factory at Kanpur, expected to go into production shortly, will meet the requirements and whether there will still be a gap between demand and supply in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURYA): (a) and (b) In connection with the establishment of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, the National Industrial Development Corporation conducted, in 1972, a sample survey which revealed that the requirement of artificial limbs would be 194 thousands by 1981. To an extent these requirements are being met by a few Limb Fitting Centres run

by Government and Private bodies under local arrangements importing components and also manufacturing by general engineering principles the minor hardware required.

(c) Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, at full production level is expected to meet the entire requirements of the country other than for a few highly sophisticated appliances whose manufacture would be uneconomical.

#### Guide Lines for giving Dialect a Status of Language

2387. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state—

(a) whether any guide lines have been laid down for giving a dialect the status of a language;

(b) if so, when were they laid down, by whom and the salient features thereof;

(c) whether Konkani is given the status of a language;

(d) if so, by whom, and the purposes thereof; and

(e) whether the views of the Government of Goa were ascertained before taking this decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The 1931 Census Report treated Konkani as a separate language. Since then, the number of persons who returned Konkani as their mother-tongue has been shown separately in the published Census documents. It is not possible to ascertain now the reasons for this decision. The 1931 Bombay Census report noted that Konkani was considered by Scholars to be derived not from Marathi but separately and earlier from another Prakrit.

(e) Does not arise. Goa became a Union territory on 20 December 1961 whereas the decision was taken in 1931.



### हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स की कमी

2388. श्री नारसिंहर द्विवेदी : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी विभागों में हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स की मांग को देखते हुए उनमें कमी की गिफायत पाई गई है ;

(ख) क्या हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या कोई नये प्रकार का टाइपराइटर बनाने का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, और यदि हाँ, तो उनकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० जोषी) (क) हमें इस प्रकार की कोई गिफायत नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) देश में टाइपराइटर्स हिन्दी के टाइपराइटर्स के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं —

(i) नये एककों को जिन्हें टाइपराइटर्स का उत्पादन करने के लिए लाइसेंस/प्राणय पत्र जारी किये गये हैं उन्हें अपनी 50 प्रतिशत क्षमता द्वारा क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं की मशीनों का उत्पादन करने के लिये कहा गया है ।

(ii) 1975-76 की लाइसेंस अवधि में टाइपराइटर उद्योग को चुने हुए उद्योगों की सीमा में लाया गया है ताकि इस उद्योग के अन्तर्गत धाने वाले एककों को अतिरिक्त आवसित कच्चा भाग और सहायक सामान उपलब्ध हो सके । इससे इनकी टाइप-

राइटर्स का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में सहायता मिलेगी ।

(ग) हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स की कार्यक्षमता में सुधार लाने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं किन्तु नया माडल विकसित करने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव इस मंत्रालय के विचार-धीन नहीं है ।

### Investment in Ambar Charkha Projects

2389. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment for Ambar Charkha Projects in the last 3 years, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons to whom these projects have provided employment alongwith a brief turn-over in each State; and

(c) whether any effort would be made to set up more units in the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10683/76]

(c) Yes, Sir. More units are proposed to be introduced in villages.

### Progress of Village Industries in hilly States

2390. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) progress made by the Village Industries including Khadi in the Hilly States of the country during the last 3 years; and

(b) the number of persons employed in these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):  
(a) and (b) The progress made by

village industries including khadi in the 7 Hill States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura during the last three years is as follows:

Year	, in lakhs)		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Production . . . . .	516.62	640.63	531.45
Sales . . . . .	313.54	429.94	469.85
Employment . . . . .	0.47	0.31	0.40

नीमच में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के जवानों के लिये आवास व्यवस्था

2391. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण चौधरी  
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के नीमच स्थित मण्डालय के सभी जवानों के लिये पर्याप्त आवास स्थान उपलब्ध नहीं है और

(ख) इस समय वहाँ कितनी बटालियन स्थित हैं और वहाँ कितने जवानों के लिये आवास स्थान उपलब्ध हैं।

गृह मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (डी एच० एच० मोहसिन) (क) केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के जवानों के लिये नीमच में पर्याप्त आवास स्थान उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) इस समय नीमच में कोई बटालियन स्थित नहीं है। वहाँ लगभग 2000 जवानों के लिये स्थान उपलब्ध है।

#### Prices and quality of industrial goods

2392. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a package of measures for cutting down the prices and improving the quality of industrial and consumers goods, and

(b) if so, salient features of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b) Apart from encouraging the use of certification marks of Indian Standards Institution in respect of quality of products, the Government have recently issued a Packaged Commodities Order which makes it obligatory for producers to indicate weight, maximum price etc on packaged Commodities. Regular dialogue with producers is also undertaken by Ministries/Departments to ensure that quality and prices of goods are kept at a reasonable level.

#### Improvement in the quality of coal supplied to power houses

2593. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been great improvement in the quality of coal supplied to power houses in recent months;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) whether power houses have been instructed to keep down the ash pollution in the atmosphere from their chimneys?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). There has been improvement in the quality of coal supplied to power houses in recent months, following the implementation of such measures as the proper linkage of collieries to power stations, screening and sizing arrangements, joint sampling, bonus-penalty clause agreements, posting of inspectors at the loading points etc. Thermal power generation in 1975-76 increased by 9 per cent compared to 1974-75.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### Reduction in the Prices of Consumer Goods by Manufacturers

2394. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturers of many consumer goods have been directed to reduce the prices of their products on account of budgetary concessions on various heads;

(b) if so, the guidelines given to these manufacturers and their reaction thereto; and

(c) whether some time-limit has been granted to the industry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Soon after the presentation of the budget for 1976-77, a meeting of the Advisory Committee on Civil Supplies, which consists of representatives of various Ministries/Departments of the Government, industry, trade and

consumers, was convened. At this meeting the representatives of manufacturers agreed to reduce immediately the prices of manufactured items benefiting from the Budget proposals. The Packaged Commodities (Regulation) Order, 1975 was amended on March 15, 1976 to give effect to price reductions immediately on all packaged commodities coming under the purview of the Order irrespective of the month in which such commodities were pre-packed.

As a consequence of the budget proposals, the prices of several manufactured items have already been reduced. Some of these items are: toilet soap including janta soap, washing soap, synthetic detergents, metal clad dry cells, aluminium utensils, table fans, some brands of cigarettes, medium sized refrigerators and TVs.

#### Directives to States on 'Sons of the Soil' Theory

2395. SHRI S. R. DAMANI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments are following parochial policies in regard to employment and other related matters;

(b) if so, the names of the State where this bias for 'Sons of the Soil' theory is more pronounced; and

(c) whether any directives have been issued to State Governments in this behalf and if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The National Integration Council had recommended in 1968 that in order that adequate employment opportunities are available to local people and they do not suffer from any sense of injustice, where qualified local people are available from amongst the people from the State, they should be given a major share of employment and employers

should be requested to give effect to this objective as a matter of policy. Apparently, in pursuance of this, some State Governments like those of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have issued appeals to industrial undertakings in their States regarding giving preference to local people in the matter of employment.

(c) The Central Government have not issued any directive to the State Governments.

उज्जैन के प्रकाशित हिन्दी दैनिक 'भवन्तिका' को दिये गये भ्रष्टाचारी कागज के कोटे के बारे में जांच

2396. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उज्जैन से प्रकाशित हिन्दी दैनिक 'भवन्तिका' को 1972 से 1975 तक की भ्रष्टाचारी में दिये गये भ्रष्टाचारी कागज के कोटे के बारे में पथक-पथक सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा जांच की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या कुछ मामलों पर अभी भी विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इन मामलों पर क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण मुकुल) (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने 'भवन्तिका' द्वारा वर्ष 1968 से लेकर 1972 तक की भ्रष्टाचारी के दौरान प्राप्त किए गए आयात लाइसेंसों के आधार पर आयात किए गए भ्रष्टाचारी कागज की बिक्री संबंधी आरोपों की जांच की। यह मामला वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के आयात और निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक के विचारधीन है। इस पत्र के विरुद्ध और कोई जांच नहीं की गई है।

Proposal to Start New P.I.B. Offices in Silchar and Siliguri

2397. SHRI S. N. SINGHDEO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Bengali small newspapers and periodicals are published in Cachar District of Assam and Northern areas of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to start new P.I.B. offices in Silchar and Siliguri?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a). There are 19 Bengali small newspapers and periodicals published from these areas.

(b) No, Sir.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters

2398. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Central scheme for grant of pension to freedom fighters, pension was granted to the freedom fighters with six months R.I. and varying normal period of remission ranging from 20 days to 40 days and some are cases already sanctioned were discontinued on the ground that the remission period exceeds one month and that actual period of imprisonment was less than five months;

(b) if so, whether the minimum imprisonment period was subsequently fixed at five months when the decision regarding inclusion of freedom fighters under Gandhi-Irwin Pact was taken and the condition was uniformly made applicable to all the freedom fighters; and

(c) if so, how the freedom fighters who were granted normal remission in some cases exceeding 30 days out of six months R.I. were disallowed pension subsequently?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) to (c). The Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme, 1972, provides that the period of normal remission would be treated as part of actual imprisonment. As remission rules varied from State to State, a decision was taken in August, 1974, that remission in excess of 30 days, should not be taken into consideration for this purpose. The cases already decided were reviewed in the light of this decision.

#### **Programme for Modernization of Industries**

**2399. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:**

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:**  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a special scheme for quick implementation of the programme for the modernisation of industries; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA):** (a) and (b) In the context of Government's policy to promote fuller utilisation of capacity, to enhance export development and to aid modernisation and technological upgradation, a Technical Development Cell has been set up in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. For the furtherance of these efforts, Government has drawn up a special scheme for quick implementation of the modernisation programmes. A Technical Development Fund has been created for this purpose.

The Fund will be utilisable by select IDA Industries, namely, Commercial Vehicles, tractors, forgings, foundries, Textile machinery and Machine Tools. Other industries would be considered

where special needs are projected to enable an enterprise to compete for export orders.

Preference under the scheme will be given to proposals aimed at quickly improving, in an integrated manner:

- (a) Export capability and export volume.
- (b) Cost reduction.
- (c) Capacity utilisation.
- (d) Technology upgradation.
- (e) Product-mix rationalisation.
- (f) Modernisation and rationalisation.

#### **Improving Image of Police**

**2400 SHRI B. S. BHAURA:**  
**SHRI M. C. DAGA.**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has suggested an eight-point programme to the Chief Ministers to improve the image of the Indian police; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) and (b). The Union Home Minister has recently addressed the Chief Ministers stressing the need for the police to abjure needless violence in their day-to-day functioning, for improving police-public relations and for bringing about an attitudinal change in the police by reorienting their training programme.

#### **Take-over of Monopoly Houses**

**2401. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab State Conference on Development and Self-

Reliance has demanded the taking over of monopoly houses in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) This Ministry is not aware of the demand made at the Punjab State Conference on Development and Self-Reliance about taking over of monopoly houses in the country. However, a conference on Development and Self-Reliance held at Amritsar on March 13/14, 1976, under the auspices of Punjab State Council of Indo-Soviet Cultural Society reportedly made a recommendation, amongst others, to the effect that in the future industrial growth of the Punjab State, extreme care should be taken in preventing entry of multi-nationals and monopoly houses.

(b) Does not arise.

**Loss incurred by Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur**

2402 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss incurred by Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur during the financial year 1974-75 and amount of cumulative loss;

(b) whether "Tank furnace" proposed to be installed has materialised;

(c) the other measures proposed to be taken to make the industry viable; and

(d) the expected date of reaching break-even stage by the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The loss incurred by

M/s. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur, during the financial year 1974-75 was Rs. 121.74 lakhs. The cumulative loss incurred by the company till 31st March, 1975 was Rs. 610.2 lakhs.

(b) The proposal of the company to develop continuous process technology by installing a Tank Furnace is under consideration of Government.

(c) The following measures have been or proposed to be taken to make the undertaking viable:—

- (i) With a view to reducing the heavy interest charges on loans advanced by Government, it has been decided to convert Government loans of the order of Rs. 270 lakhs into equity capital of the company. Government have also granted moratorium and interest holiday for a period of five years (1975-76 to 1979-80) in respect of post-restructured and residual Government loans amounting to Rs. 292.31 lakhs.
- (ii) The company has suitably revised the product-mix with a view to manufacturing high-value items like flint buttons, tinted blanks, etc.
- (iii) The company has also diversified its production by taking up manufacture of more profitable optical glass items like optical glass prisms, optical lenses, etc.
- (iv) The production of ophthalmic and optical glass, which was about 127 tonnes during 1975-76, is proposed to be stepped up to 150 tonnes during 1976-77.
- (v) The ophthalmic lens Department which was incurring losses has been closed down.

(d) The company expects to break-even during the financial year 1976-79.

#### Annual Plan for Karnataka for 1976-77

2403. SHRI K MALLANNA. Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual plan outlay for 1976-77 for Karnataka State has been approved by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the schemes which have been accorded priority in the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The core sectors namely, Agriculture and Allied Services and Water and Power Development have been accorded relatively high priority in the Annual Plan 1976-77 for Karnataka. The programmes/schemes of these sectors which have been accorded priority are as under:

#### Agriculture and Allied Services

- (i) Agricultural Production
- (ii) Land Reforms
- (iii) Minor Irrigation
- (iv) Soil and Water Conservation
- (v) Area Development
- (vi) Animal Husbandry
- (vii) Dairy Development
- (viii) Fisheries.
- (ix) Forests
- (x) Community Development

#### Irrigation Projects

Malaprabha.

Ghataprabha Stages I and II.

Tungabhadra Left and Right Bank.

Tungabhadra H.L.C. Stages I and II.

Bhadra.

#### Power Projects

Kalinadhi Hydro Electric Project—Stage I.

#### घाईनेस फैक्टरियाँ

2404. श्री मूलचन्द डाला : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या घाईनेस फैक्टरियों की क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग किया जा रहा है और

(ख) वर्ष 1974-75 में उन्होंने कितने मूल्य के सामान का निर्माण किया ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिठल माडगिल) : (क) जबकि घाईनेस कारखानों की उपमध्य क्षमता को यथा सम्भव पूरा उपयोग किए जाने के लिए लगातार प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं तो भी रक्षा सेवाओं से घाईनेस की मांगों और विशिष्ट स्टोर्स के लिए सेनाओं की मांगों में बढ़ा-बढ़ी के कारण हमेशा ऐसा नहीं हो पाता। तथापि, जहाँ क्षमता फालतू हो जाती है तो औद्योगिक ट्रेड आदि की आवश्यकताएँ पूरी करने के लिए ऐसी क्षमता का सम्भव सीमा तक उपयोग करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है।

(ख) मूल्य के बारे में सूचना प्रकट करना मौक़ द्विज में नहीं होगा।

**Setting up of Industries with Iranian Assistance**

2405. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:  
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether any discussions have been held between Governments of India and Iran in regard to setting up of various industries in India with financial assistance from Iran, and

(b) if so, the location and the type of industries proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) and (b) An agreement has been signed for Iranian financial assistance for the development of Kudremukh iron ore mines. Discussions have also been held between Governments of India and Iran in regard to possibilities of co-operation for setting up industries in India in the fields of paper/pulp, fertilizer and alumina.

खादी कारखाना भवन नई दिल्ली को ट्रकों द्वारा बम्बई से रंगे हुए कपड़े की गाँठों की प्रशस्ति

2407 श्री नाथू राज अहिरवार : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या खादी भवन नई दिल्ली ने वर्ष 1975-76 में बम्बई से दिल्ली रंगे कपड़े की छानेक गाँठें ट्रकों द्वारा मगाई थी, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो अब तक कितनी गाँठें दिल्ली आई हैं और प्रति ट्रक कितना भाड़ा दिया गया है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति संचालन में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जर्मा) (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) 346 रंगे कपड़े की गाँठें दिल्ली आ चुकी हैं । उपर्युक्त गाँठों के लिए 16,321 30 रु० भाड़ा दिया गया है ।

**Assistance by Film Finance Corporation to Films depicting Social Awareness**

2408 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken a decision that the Film Finance Corporation would help those films which would depict life of social awareness, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) and (b) It is already the policy of the Film Finance Corporation to encourage the production of films which depict social awareness. Some of the films financed by the Corporation are 'Go Daan', 'Bhuvan Shome', 'Dastak', 'Kanku', 'Garam Hawa', 'Dikkatra Paanchhi' and 'Parinay'.

**Grievances of Persons displaced by Kali Hydel Project**

2409 SHRI B V NAIK Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether he came across any grievances from the persons to be displaced by the Kali Hydel Project in Karnataka State during his visit to the site on 27th January, 1976;



(b) If so, what were the grievances; and

(c) what is proposed to be done in regard to the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c) No specific grievances were brought to the notice of the Minister. The project authorities have indicated that a Rehabilitation Committee of officials and non-officials constituted by the State Government meets periodically to review this problem.

#### Production of Coal and Expenditure Thereon.

2410 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) monthly figures of coal production and the expenditure thereon in the current year alongwith the figures of the previous year.

(b) whether higher production this year is due to larger man-power deployed or greater per head production or other operational efficiency, and

(c) facts thereof in either or all of the cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c) Monthly figures of coal production for 1975-76 as compared to the corresponding figures of 1974-75 are given below:

(in lakh tonnes)

Month	1975-76	1974-75
April . . .	78.1	65.0
May . . .	77.1	69.0
June . . .	74.5	66.7

July . . .	76.5	69.6
August . . .	75.3	69.0
September . . .	78.8	70.1
October . . .	76.8	68.6
November . . .	80.3	74.5
December . . .	90.8	77.5
January . . .	91.3	87.0
February . . .	97.1	80.2
March . . .	102.4	86.9
TOTAL	999.0	884.1

The remaining information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

#### Examination of Production of Large Industrial Units

2411 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken up the examination of production performance of large industrial units against their licensed capacities, and

(b) if so, units examined and the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) (a) and (b) Government keeps a watch on the production performance of industrial units. The industrial undertakings are required to submit monthly production returns to the concerned technical authority, which scrutinises them so as to keep a check on trends of their production against their licensed capacities. In cases of underutilisation of capacity, steps are taken to assist the industrial undertakings to

increase their utilisation of installed capacity.

**Share of Small Industries Sector in Industrial Production**

2412. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the share of small industries sector in the over-all industrial production in the last two years and the estimate for the current year;

(b) the industries which have shown a marked improvement; and

(c) amount of special assistance offered to them to improve quality and turnover?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) In the combined production of manufacturing sector under the purview of DGTD and the small scale sector, the share of the latter at current prices has been estimated at 36 per cent in 1973 and 38 per cent in 1974 at the gross production level. The estimate for the current year is expected to be between 38 per cent and 40 per cent.

(b) Leather, rubber and metal products and machinery excluding electrical machines.

(c) In order to improve the quality and turnover of industries in the small scale sector, to begin with, 10 industries namely machine tools, automobile components and accessories, castings, domestic electrical appliances, hosiery and knit-wear, bicycles and bicycle-parts, hand tools leather and leather goods, scientific instruments and storage batteries and components have been selected. Institutional assistance amounting to about Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for the year 1976-77 which includes expenditure towards inplant study, consultancy, workshops, industry

clinics, training etc. A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made for setting up two Tool Room & Training Centres at Calcutta and Delhi during the year 1976-77.

**Range of T. V. Station at Madras**

2413. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the range of coverage of the Television Station at Madras; and

(b) whether it is proposed to augment the range of coverage to include the District Headquarter towns of Nellore, Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh and Vellore in Tamil Nadu, all within 150 Kms from Madras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Owing to limited technical facilities and temporary aerial, the present coverage range of the Station is limited to 10 Kms only. With the commissioning of the permanent tower, within the next few months, the range of the Station will extend to 80 kms.

(b) There are no proposals at present to extend the range beyond 80 kms and cover the towns further away.

**Report of Committee set up for the Development of Backward Areas**

2414. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was set up by the Planning Commission on the 14th October, 1972 to go into the question of evolving a suitable strategy for the development of backward areas and the Committee was reconstituted on the 9th April, 1974;

(b) whether the Committee has since submitted its final report; and

(c) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has not so far finalised its Report. Efforts are being made to expedite the same.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Infra-structure for Backward Areas and Hilly Regions**

**2415. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 7th August, 1974 to Unstarred Question No. 1781, regarding infra-structure for backward areas and state:

(a) whether the Working Group set up in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies for evolving a suitable strategy and programme for promoting industrial development of backward areas in the country including the creation of necessary infra-structure in these areas has paid any special attention to the sanction of construction of new Railway lines for industrial development in the backward areas in general and the hilly regions of the country in particular,

(b) a brief outline of the recommendations made by the Working Group in this regard to the Planning Commission and Ministries of Railways and Finance; and

(c) composition of the Working Group at the time of its setting up and at present?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) The sanction of

railway lines was not considered by the Working Group.

(b) The recommendations made by the Working Group are as follows.

(i) A Central Backward Area Industrial Development Corporation (BAIDC) Organisation should be set up to frame policies, provide direction, guidance and financial support to State Governments for industrialisation of backward areas.

(ii) The industries to be encouraged in backward areas would include large, medium and small industries

(iii) To start with the programme during the Fifth Plan period would be limited to 50 growth centres in capital subsidy districts.

(iv) The BAIDC would necessarily operate through the existing State Level organisations. Wherever such institutional framework is not available at present, the State Governments will set up such organisations to undertake the programmes.

(v) The BAIDC's financial support to the State counterparts can be in the form of loan, grants and equity participation

(vi) It may also be necessary for the BAIDC to provide grants to the State Level Organisations for undertaking economic surveys, appointing specialists, subsidising the rate of interest etc.

(vii) It will be necessary to use the licensing policy for the encouragement of large and

medium industries in backward areas.

(viii) Mere infra-structural facilities may not be sufficient to attract able and willing entrepreneurs to set up industries in backward areas; apart from the 15 per cent capital subsidy, it may be necessary to provide other concessions such as in sales tax, power rates etc

(ix) The entire programme should necessarily be time-bound so that there is no possibility of any large gap between the programming and its execution.

The recommendations were not made to the Planning Commission or Ministry of Railways though officers from the Planning Commission were associated with this Working Group.

(c) The composition of the Working Group was as follows:—

- (1) Secretary, Ministry of Industrial Development, Chairman
- (2) Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries
- (3) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Industrial Development
- (4) Chief Village & Small Industries Planning Commission
- (5) Joint Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries
- (6) Director, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi
- (7) Director, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi
- (8) Joint Director, Ministry of Industrial Development

(9) Senior Research Officer, Planning Commission.

(10) An Officer of the Reserve Bank of India.

(11) Managing Director, Small Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu, Madras.

(12) Managing Director, APIIC, Hyderabad.

(13) Director of Industries, Uttar Pradesh.

(14) Director of Cottage & Small Scale Industries, West Bengal.

The following conveyed their inability to attend the meeting on account of exigencies of work:

- (1) Industrial Development Commissioner, Bihar.
- (2) Managing Director, State Industrial & Investment Corporation, Maharashtra
- (3) Managing Director, Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd, Ahmedabad.

The Working Group has ceased to function after making their recommendations.

एशियाई प्रेम एजेसी

2416. श्री बन्ता मिश्र 'रघुकर' :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हाल में जकार्ता में एशियायी प्रेम भेम्बितार हुआ है और उमरे यह निर्णय किया गया है कि एक एशियाई प्रेम एजेसी की स्थापना की जाये

(ख) यदि हा तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्रस्ताव को क्रियान्वित करने का है और यदि हा, तो कब तक ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) : सरकार को इस प्रकार के किसी एनियार्ड प्रेस सेमिनार की जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठने ।

#### Generation of Nuclear Energy at Different Units

2417. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 133 on the 17th March, 1976 regarding generation of power from Atomic Energy and state the actual generation of nuclear energy at present the breakup at different units and the exact time-scheduled for full capacity generation.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) Nuclear power generated during the year 1975-76 is 2625 504 million Kwh as under.

	(in million Kwh)
TAPS Unit-I	1113 802
TAPS Unit-II	979 702
RAPS Unit-I	532 000
	2625 504

At present both the units at Tarapur are working at approximately full capacity whereas RAPS Unit-I is shut down since February, 1976 and is expected to go back on line by the middle of April, 1976. Full capacity is expected to be achieved after stage 3 blades, which being defective have been removed for repairs, are installed during the next annual shut down in 1977.

#### Activities of Lions Club International

2418. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lions Club International is closely linked with CARE Organisations; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to curb the activities of the Club in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Government are aware that the Lions Club International associates itself with some of the projects sponsored by CARE. Necessary vigilance is maintained in this regard and appropriate action will be taken to deal with any objectionable activity in this matter.

#### Eviction of Harijan settlers of Vazhappara and Pathanapuram in Kerala

2419. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Harijan settlers of Vazhappara and Pathanapuram in Kerala have been evicted and their cultivation is being auctioned;

(b) whether they have been arrested and cases filed against them; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

#### Grant of loan by REC to finance 51 Projects

2420. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans totalling Rs. 25.3 crores have been sanctioned by the

Rural Electrification Corporation to finance 51 projects; and

(b) if so, facts thereof together with the names of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) The Board of Directors of the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd in its meeting held on 8th March 1976 sanctioned 51 rural electrification schemes of the various State Electricity Boards for a total loan assistance of Rs 25,396 crores

(b) The details of the schemes sanctioned are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-10684/76].

#### Raising of age limit for Government Service

2421 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether with the introduction of 10+2+3 system and consequent one year increase in education, Government are considering to raise age limit for entry into Government service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOSIN): No, Sir. In the old pattern of education the total span of education time upto acquiring an University degree was 14 years in some States and 15 years in other States. The new pattern of education tries to bring uniformity in the total span of time in all the States. Government are not considering at present any proposal to raise the age limit for entry into Government service consequent on introduction of 10+2+3 systems of education

#### Site Programme Viewers

2422. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attendance at the viewing ends of the SITE Programme is encouraging; and

(b) if so, the average number of viewers at each Centre?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 100 to 150 persons

#### Programmes of Mithila Broadcasting Station of A.I.R. at Darbhanga

2423 SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mithila Broadcasting Station of the A.I.R. is functioning since the beginning of February 1976 at Darbhanga;

(b) if so, the time allotted for various languages, particularly Maithili, for specific items of the programmes; and

(c) whether news bulletins are being broadcast in Maithili language also for the Maithili speaking people of India and Nepal; if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A.I.R., Darbhanga was commissioned into service on February 2, 1976.

(b) The Station originates daily 35 minutes of spoken word programmes and 45 minutes of music. The spoken word programmes consist of 5 minutes of local announcements in Hindi and 30 minutes of rural programmes in Maithili. Another half an hour magazine programme in Maithili is broadcast on every second

Saturday. In addition, the Station also relay, other programmes from Patna, Ranchi and Delhi as follows:—

Hindi	2 hours 50 mts.
English	— 35 mts.
Urdu	— 15 mts.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Activities of Samyukt Sadachar Samiti

2424. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to the large scale cheating of innocent public by certain local people in Delhi under the name Samyukt Sadachar Samiti;

(b) if so, the nature of the activities being carried out by the said Samiti;

(c) whether any enquiry was made in the matter to bring the culprits to the book; and

(d) if so, the action taken as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). Facts are being ascertained.

#### Acquisition of Janata Colony in Bombay by Department of Atomic Energy

2425. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Atomic Energy Department requested the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the acquisition of Janata Colony in Bombay adjoining to BARC Residential colony;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the proposal will inflict great hardship on the poor people living in the colony?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Department's request for transfer of the Municipal land on which the Janata Colony is situated has been with the Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1957. The Department's township for its staff and the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre encircle this land completely and the land is required for the Department's own needs. Government does not feel that the proposal will inflict any undue hardship on the residents of the slum-area as they are proposed to be resettled on alternate land of equal area near the colony itself on which land all civic and other amenities have been provided. Assistance in shifting is also proposed to be given by the Department to the families who shift.

MR SPEAKER: We take up next item—Papers to be laid.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Before you go to the next item, may I request you to place on record the happiness of this House at the performance of our cricket team in West Indies?

12.08 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF PYRITES, PHOSPHATES AND CHEMICALS LTD., DEHRI-ON-SONE AND FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1974-75 WITH AUDIT REPORTS

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Che-

micals Limited, Dehri-on-Sone, (Bihar), for the year 1974-75.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, Dehri-on-Sone, (Bihar), for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10687/76].

- (2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10688/76].

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL, NEW DELHI FOR 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions), of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10689/76].

TAMIL NADU CULTIVATING TENANTS PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1976

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): On behalf of Shri Annasab Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amend-

ment) Ordinance, 1976 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 10 of 1976) promulgated by the Governor of Tamil Nadu on the 5th March, 1976, under provisions of article 213 (2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10670/76].

ANNUAL REPORT OF MAHARASHTRA AGRO INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD, BOMBAY FOR 1974-75 WITH AUDIT REPORT

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10672/76]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1973-74 WITH AUDIT REPORT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1973-74.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10673/76].



**EMPLOYEES' FAMILY PENSION (2ND AMENDT.) SCHEME, 1976**

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Employees' Family Pension (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 427 in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1976, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident fund and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No LT-10674/76.]

**BOMBAY ELECTRICITY DUTY (GUJARAT AMENDMENT) ACT, 1976**

**श्री मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद )** मैं गुजरात राज्य विधान मंडल (शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (3) के अन्तर्गत बम्बई विद्युत शुल्क (गुजरात संशोधन) अधिनियम 1976 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) (1976 का राष्ट्रपति का अधिनियम संख्या 6) की एक प्रति जो दिनांक 31 मार्च, 1976 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, ममा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No LT-10671/76.]

**TAMIL NADU ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ADDITIONAL WATER-CESS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1976**

**प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** मैं, श्री केदार नाथ सिंह की ओर से, तमिल नाडू

राज्य विधान मंडल (शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (3) के अन्तर्गत तमिऴनाडू अतिरिक्त निर्धारण तथा अतिरिक्त जल उपकर (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) (1976 का राष्ट्रपति का अधिनियम संख्या 4) की एक प्रति जो दिनांक 31 मार्च 1976 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था, ममा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10670/76.]

**NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 WITH EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 66/76-Customs [G.S.R. 292(E)] (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1976 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10676/76.]

12.11 hrs.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE**

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Twenty-sixth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the follow-

ing Members for the periods indicated against each:

- (1) Shrimati Gayatri Devi . . . 31st July to 7th August, 1975 (Fourteenth Session); 5th January to 6th February, 1976 (Fifteenth Session) and 8th to 25th March, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
- (2) Shri C. Chittibabu . . . 7th January to 6th February, 1976 (Fifteenth Session) and 8th March to 4th April, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
- (3) Shri M. dhu Dandevate . . . 6th February, 1976 (Fifteenth Session); 8th March to 15th April, 1976 and 26th April to 14th May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
- (4) Shri Shyamnanda Mishra . . . 6th February, 1976 (Fifteenth Session); 8th March to 15th April, 1976 and 26th April to 14th May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
- (5) Shri Murasoli Maran . . . 8th March to 15th April, 1976 and 26th April to 15th May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
- (6) Shri Morarji R. Desai . . . 15th to 22nd May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
- (7) Shri Samar Guha . . . 8th March to 15th April, 1976 and 26th April to 15th May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
- (8) Shri R. N. Goenka . . . 8th March to 15th April, 1976 and 26th April to 15th May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
- (9) Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi . . . 6th February, 1976 (Fifteenth Session); 8th March to 15th April, 1976 and 26th April to 14th May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
- (10) Shri Mohan Dharma . . . 3rd to 15th April, 1976 and 26th April to 22nd May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
- (11) Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal . . . 3rd to 15th April, 1976 and 26th April to 22nd May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
- (12) Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar . . . 15th to 22nd May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
- (13) Shri Janeshwar Misra . . . 16th March to 15th April, 1976 and 26th April to 22nd May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
- (14) Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu . . . 15th to 22nd May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
- (15) Shri Ram Dhar . . . 15th to 22nd May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
- (16) Dr. Jivraj Mehta . . . 16th to 22nd May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
- (17) Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik . . . 15th to 22nd May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
- (18) Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya . . . 15th to 22nd May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
- (19) Shri Phool Chand Verma . . . 15th to 22nd May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).

#### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

#### EIGHT-THIRD REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

- (i) Eighty-third Report on Indian Diary Corporation.

- (ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY, TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTH, AND TWO HUNDRED AND NINTH REPORTS

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]  
(North-East): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

- (1) Two Hundred and Fifth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Hundred and Fifty-second Report—Sub Standard Pesticides (Department of Health).
- (2) Two Hundred and Seventh Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Hundred and Seventy-fifth Report on Calcutta Port Trust (Ministry of Shipping and Transport).
- (3) Two Hundred and Ninth Report relating to Export of Leather (Ministry of Commerce) on Paragraph 29 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1973-74. Union Government (Civil).

12.15 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE. IMPORT POLICY FOR 1976-77

MR. SPEAKER: This is a long Statement. You can lay it on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHAYA): I beg to lay on the Table of the House a Statement regarding Import Policy for the year 1976-77, and also lay on the Table a copy of the Import Trade Control Policy for the year 1976-77—Volumes I and II

#### STATEMENT

Sir, I am happy to place on the Table of the House the Import Policy for 1976-77. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10675/76].

In formulating this policy, we have been deeply conscious of the welcome changes that have taken place in our

economy in the last one year or so. An attempt has been made to make the import policy definitely responsive to the overall national objectives.

The Prime Minister's 20-Point Economic Programme and other related policies have resulted in brighter prospects for increased production and economic growth in the country. After two years of relative stagnation, we are now confidently poised for a major break-through in the fields of industrial development and foreign trade. In the developing countries like ours, foreign trade performance is itself an industrial growth input.

An equally important change, which has also contributed to the better climate for growth is the success that has been achieved in curbing the anti-national activities by economic offenders, e.g., smuggling, black-marketing and tax-evasion. The success in these spheres has directly contributed to the strengthening of our balance of payment situation, besides imparting a strong sense of economic discipline, in the use of resources, both imported and domestic.

Our export target for the year ended 31st March, 1976, was Rs 3,600 crores. Although, full data has not yet been compiled, the expectation is that we have achieved this figure. During the preceding three years ending 1974-75, our exports increased by 100 per cent. In 1975-76 we would achieve a rate of growth of 6 to 7 per cent in our exports in quantitative terms. In terms of value, the rate of growth would be around 16 per cent. This increase during the last year has been achieved at a time when the world trade has been facing recession and actually declined.

We cannot, however, be complacent in the export front. Our trade balance continues to be severely adverse. The problem of debt servicing is also well known. Indeed, there is need to further intensify our exports efforts.

The encouraging economic prospects in the country and other favourable factors have given us an opportunity to take some positive measures in liberalising imports and in streamlining and simplifying procedures. The elimination of red-tape, removal of bottlenecks and issue of Government licences and clearances expeditiously have also been important objectives of the Government policy. We do hope that the import policy for the current year would further contribute to this process.

In view of the need for encouraging increased production, the system of automatic licensing introduced last year will be continued for 'actual users' in the new import policy and would be made more flexible. This system has been welcomed by all sections of our trade and industry. Under this industrial units get their first set of licences for the import of raw materials, components, etc., without having to go through the sponsoring authority. The flexibility available under the new policy would enlarge the base for determining the value of import licence.

Those industrial units who need additional quantities of raw materials, components, etc., can approach the licensing authorities for issue of supplementary licences through their sponsoring agencies. While requests from units in the Select List will be considered on the basis of their inventory position of imported material, order book etc., requests from the units in the Non-Select List will be considered only if their production in the last year has been severely affected due to the raw material shortage.

A major change being introduced this year is a system for supply of selected canalised items directly to actual-users by the canalising agencies without any release orders. About 43 items will be supplied under this scheme, i.e., 11 by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, 8 by the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals

Corporation (a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation) and 24 by the SAIL International Limited. The actual users will be required to apply directly to the canalising agencies on a prescribed application form, indicating their requirements for a period not exceeding 12 months and certifying that these are required for use in their own units. The canalising agency will make arrangements to supply these items within a period of six months, or such mutually accepted delivery schedule, whichever is later. If the canalising agencies are unable to do so, the actual-user can apply to the licensing authority for issue of a direct licence. The liability of the canalising agency to supply the items will arise only if satisfactory financial arrangements have been made by the party. The introduction of this system will greatly facilitate the availability of raw materials to the industrial units. The canalising agencies will now acquire new role in the distribution of raw materials. In the light of experience gained, the system will be extended to other items.

In view of the increased production and consequently easy supply position of indigenous steel, a major procedural change has been introduced for supply of steel to actual users. The steel Authority of India will make allocation directly to the actual users in ranged by them through the SAIL International Limited. Similarly, the SAIL International will provide facility for the import of selected items to meet the requirements of actual users. Under the above scheme no release orders from the licensing authority will be necessary. A few items of steel which have no indigenous angle have been placed on Open General Licence so that imports can be arranged without any licensing formalities.

In the case of units situated in the free trade zones at Kandla and Santa-

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

cruz, all imports of raw materials, components and spares have been placed on Open General Licence with a view to ensuring uninterrupted supply of inputs meant exclusively for export production. Scrutiny of utilisation of imported raw materials will be only on an *ex-post-facto* basis.

In formulating the new import policy, we have responded more positively to the needs of small entrepreneurs. All small scale units, whether engaged in select or other industries, will get import licences for raw materials and components at 20 per cent higher than what is ordinarily permitted. Similarly, new units will be given licences for a comparatively higher value. Select industries will have the option to claim licences on the basis of assessment of capacity. In the matter of foreign exchange allocations also, certain advantages have been given to the small scale sector. All licences upto Rs. 50,000 to such units will be in free foreign exchange. Upto this value, no consumption certificate will need to be produced.

The facilities available to small scale units set up in backward areas and those set up by engineering graduates, science graduates, diploma-holders in engineering and ex-service personnel would continue. The value of licences to this category of entrepreneurs has been increased. Further, these facilities have been extended to the units established by persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Keeping in view the importance of research and development in promoting industrialisation, the procedures for import of raw-materials, instruments, equipment, etc., for research and development purposes have been simplified. The research and development units registered with the Department of Science and Technology will not require any licence to import these items for a value upto Rupees one lakh in a year.

The import policy for Registered Exporters has been further liberalised. In determining the import replenishment for export production, import has been permitted even of those rawmaterials and components as are available from indigenous sources where the price of indigenous substitutes is higher, or its quality not comparable or its physical availability is inadequate. On these considerations, new items have been allowed for import against 129 export products, a higher import replenishment has been given for 83 export products and 46 new export products have also been added in the list of exports which qualify for import replenishment.

A major concession has been shown to exporters for the import of machinery. A manufacturer engaged in export production has been allowed to utilise the entire import replenishment entitlement for the import of machinery required for replacement, modernisation, balancing and research and development, and for the import of jigs, tools, testing instruments, etc. The advertisement procedure has also been waived in the case of imports of machinery valued upto Rs. 15 lakhs.

Import of leather machinery has been placed on Open General Licence. The Open General Licence will allow imports of machinery which has been cleared from indigenous angle. This step is intended to quicken the change from the export of semi-processed hides and skin to finished leather, leather goods and footwear.

Export Houses have also been permitted to utilise their replenishment entitlements for import of certain types of machinery such as garment-making machinery, testing instruments and equipment for packing and tagging. Export houses will also be allowed to import testing equipment and spares and machinery required for setting up common servicing centres.

The scheme for supply of indigenous raw materials at international prices has been expanded by including there-

in seven more items, viz., Sodium 12 16 hrs.  
Bichromate, White/Yellow Phos-  
phorous, Potassium Chlorate; Angroa  
Hair, Aniline/Amline oil; Beta  
Naphthol and Stamping Foil

The scheme for export houses has been replaced by a new scheme which is broad-based and more export-oriented. The minimum qualifying export performance for becoming an export house has been raised from Rs 25 lakhs to Rs 50 lakhs in respect of certain specified products categorised as select list of export products or Rs 3 crores in respect of other products for a manufacturer exporter in the scale sector and for consortium of small scale units applying for Export House Certificate the minimum export performance will however be lower at Rs 25 lakhs and Rs 2 crores respectively. The export houses will continue to be under an obligation to export products manufactured in the small scale sector to the extent of 5 per cent of their total exports or Rs 25 lakhs whichever is lower. Along with this obligation certain incentives have also been provided for those export houses who promote exports of products made in the small scale sector.

We have been constantly engaged in simplification and streamlining of procedures in order to cut down delays in imports and also to minimise opportunities for malpractices. The new import policy contains several further measures for simplification of procedures, particularly in the matter of spare parts by actual users and exporters, import of samples by exporters and for distribution of export benefits. The scheme for the exemption of customs duty on imports of raw materials required for export production has also been put into operation with this policy.

The new import policy marks a bold step in the liberalisation of imports and simplification of procedures. It is hoped that the entrepreneurs will take full advantage of the facilities available in the import policy and contribute to the growth of industrial production and increase in exports.

## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd

### MINISTRY OF LABOUR—CONTD

MR SPEAKER The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour as also further discussion on the cut motions moved on the 8th April, 1976

SHRI S M BANERJEE may now continue his speech

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) Sir, I would like to know when the Minister will reply

MR SPEAKER At what time

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) I would take about 45 minutes. I would start at about 3.00 PM

SHRI S M BANERJEE Sir I was mentioning about the condition of the Textile Mills. The lay-off retrenchments and closures are still continuing in the country in spite of the recommendations of the Apex Body both at the National level and at the State level and the assurance of the Government which was given to us during the time when we were passing the Bill in this House. Sir, the Honble Minister mentioned in this House that nearly 2½ lakhs of workers in various States have been laid-off. Today we are discussing the Demands for grants of the Ministry of Labour. Nearly 12 textile mills in the country are closed since last six months to one year. I would like to know from the hon Minister why a decision has not been taken so far by the Government to either take over those mills or ask the employees to restart the mill. Here, I should refer specially to two mills in Kanpur—Laxmi Ratan Cotton Textile Mills and Atherton West Cotton Mills—which are facing closure since last one year to 14 months.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Nearly 8000 to 10000 workers are facing starvation since last one year and the Government took a firm decision at the instance of the Prime Minister which was supported by the Minister of Commerce and the Minister of Labour and all others. A decision was taken to take over these two mills. When I asked the Commerce Minister recently, he told me that a Bill had to be introduced in this House to enable Government to take over these two textile mills in Kanpur under the National Textile Corporation. The reason was that the Schedule had to be amended. With the Bill which we have passed, there is a Schedule which includes only 103 textile mills, and if the number has to be increased, the Schedule has to be amended. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly let me know why this has not been considered. Since a final decision has been taken by the Government at the request of the State Government, at the request of the Workers' Organisation and at the request of the Apex Body, both at the national level and at the State level, I would like to know when the Bill is likely to be introduced. Any delay in this matter would mean further starvation of 8000 to 10000 workers. I would request you to inform this House, in consultation with the Commerce Minister, of what has happened to that Bill. A Bill needs to be brought before this House without giving proper notice. The Bill which is likely to be introduced is taking so much time. I would also like to know what has happened to the Kaveri Spinning and Weaving Mill in Tamil Nadu. This is also closed since the last one year. We have been told that all the formalities have been completed and only the Central Government has to react. The DMK government was not interested in taking over this mill. Now that there is no DMK government and there is President's rule in Tamil Nadu, I request the Government of India to

take over this mill and relieve the miseries of the 1200 workers there.

Coming to the other apex body recommendations, it is surprising that though these apex bodies were formed to see that there is no confrontation between the workers and the management, its recommendations have not been implemented. We were assured that although the recommendations will be recommendatory in nature, they will be properly looked into by the Government and respected by the employers. I know several cases where both sides in the apex bodies—employers and employees—have unanimously recommended certain things, but still they have not been accepted. I am sure Shrimati Roza Deshpande has in her mind the recommendation of the apex body in Maharashtra about which no action has been taken. How is it that the government does not react and those closed units have not been taken over?

Why should we remain in the apex body when the recommendations have no sanctity and when it has no statutory powers? For the successful implementation of the 20 point programme the recommendations of the apex bodies should be made mandatory. Otherwise, layoffs, closures and retrenchment will continue. I would like to know the total number of workers who are still facing layoff, closure and retrenchment.

Another big industry—Jaipur Udyog cement factory in Sawai Madhopur—is closed for many months and the workers have not got their salary. The minister gave a patient hearing to the workers' representatives. He must have recommended to the State Government to take some action. The question was one of giving money to the employers. I want to know whether the money has been paid or is being paid to the employers and whether the government will see that this money is properly utilised and not being squandered away again.



in building palatial buildings or purchasing imported cars.

Kanpur Jute Udyog is another unit under Shri Alok Jain who is the proprietor of Jaipur Udyog cement factory in Sawai Madhopur. The State Labour Minister, Shrimati Bajpai and the State Government have recommended that this should be taken over by the government. But it has not been taken over. I would like to know what has happened to it.

Coming to the LIC agreement of 1974, it roused a big controversy in this House and all members irrespective of their party affiliation criticised the government's action in trying to annul the agreement entered into between the LIC workers and the management in 1974 and registered under the Industrial Disputes Act. Clause 12 of the agreement says:

"Period of settlement:

(1) This settlement shall be effective from 1st April, 1973 and shall be for a period of four years, i.e. from 1st April, 1975 to 31st March, 1977.

(2) The terms of this settlement shall be subject to the approval of the Board of the Corporation and the Central Government.

(3) This settlement disposes of all the demands raised by the workmen for revision of terms and conditions of their service."

This was the agreement in which the hon. Labour Minister played a very vital role. We have to congratulate him for that. We had many sleepless nights with us and ultimately, this agreement was signed by five organisations. These organisations are: All India Insurance Employees Association of which Shri N. K. Bhatt is the President. All India National Life Insurance Employees Federation, All India LIC

Employees Federation, or which fortunately, I am the President, All India Life Insurance Employees Association and National Organisation of Insurance Workers. It was signed by Shri R. B. Pradhan on behalf of the Corporation. Today, he is the Chairman of the Corporation. This agreement was registered under the Industrial Disputes Act. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister was consulted before bringing forward this legislation to annul this particular agreement and if so, what was his opinion? When I asked a pointed question, whether the insurance employee come within the ambit of the Bonus Ordinance, he was honest enough to say: That they did not come within the ambit of the Act. I would request the hon. Members not to be guided by political affiliations. The agreement was a bilateral agreement which was reached after two months of strenuous work. Now, is it proper to annul it like this? Should the Parliament, this august House, be utilised for annulling a particular agreement which affects 40,000 insurance employees of this country? Will this not be regarded as misuse by the Government of the parliamentary forum because of their majority? I am really indebted to Shri Kulkarni, Shri Stephen and Shri Sathe because they stood like one man in opposing this legislation. The question is whether this Parliament should be involved in a particular case where they are not concerned at all? The agreement was not ratified by the Parliament. Then, why should this agreement be annulled by bringing forward this Ordinance in a mischievous manner? I would request the hon. Labour Minister to advise the Prime Minister and her Cabinet colleagues to leave the insurance employees. As the President of the All India Life Insurance Employees Federation, I assure the hon. Minister and his colleague Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, who has been assigned this job, my whole-hearted support in



[Shri S. M. Banerjee]  
reaching an agreement which is acceptable to both sides. I am prepared to sit at the negotiating table. Let this Bill not be passed. Nothing is going to happen, otherwise, this will be dangerous to insurance employees.

My hon. friend, Shri Kulkarni was able to get 18 per cent for ONGC employees even after the Emergency. This means, that the Government is not rigid to limit this bonus. After all, the LIC has been giving 15 per cent. Is it not a fact that the business of the LIC has gone up by ten times? Is it not a fact that after the agreement, the business has gone up and there is no agitation at all? What did he say? He says that if there is any dispute, we shall refer it to the Tribunal. Now, I would beg of the hon. Minister not to annul this particular agreement. If that is done, it will not be the end of it, it will be followed by the annulment of so many agreements. All the good agreements which the workers have been able to achieve by struggle after struggle by great persuasion, everything will be washed away, everything will be annulled. It will be a sad day when this Parliament will be used to deprive the workers of their legitimate dues, which they achieved after struggle, after negotiated settlement. I am giving this suggestion. The representatives of the unions are in Delhi. I have called all the office-bearers to Delhi. In the absence of the Finance Minister, we are prepared to sit with Shri Mukherjee, because he is the Minister in Charge. He can tolerate a lot and so, he is a fit man for negotiations. He should sit with us and discuss all the matters; we should put forward our point of view and let the Government's viewpoint be put by him. In that case, I am sure this Bill would not be necessary and Parliament would be saved from passing a legislation, which is dangerous in nature, and which every trade union in this country has vigorously opposed, be it INTUC, AITUC, CITU or HMS.

I will not make any more mention about this agreement. I hope my words, my request, my appeal, to the hon. Minister will not go in vain and that it will be conveyed to the proper quarter. I know that this Bill can be passed very easily. I am sure they will be able to do it. Within one hour it could be done. With all our protests, with all our shouting, with all our appeals, I know that it will be passed. What will be the net gain? The net gain will be that 40,000 insurance employees will be deprived of an agreement, which was reached with the goodwill of the then Finance Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, with the goodwill of Shri K. Raghunatha Reddy and also with the blessing of the Prime Minister. So, it will be a sad day for this Parliament to be asked to vote for a Bill which will deprive the workers of their legitimate dues.

Then I come to the question of interim relief for working and non-working journalists. Since it took at least two years to set up a wage board for the working and non-working journalists, now the time has come when they want some relief. They have demanded interim relief of Rs. 125, I believe I would request the hon. Minister that he should ask the wage board to pass orders for the payment of interim relief to the working and non-working journalists, because their wages have not been revised for quite some time. So, they deserve this interim relief at the earliest possible opportunity.

Then I come to the condition of the textile workers in Kanpur, about 8,000 in number in two textile mills, Lakshmi Rattan Mills and Atherton West Mills. They have consumed their part of the provident fund. It is high time that from the employers' contribution they should be paid another instalment to keep their body and soul together so that when the mills are taken over, at least some workers will be alive.

and not dead. This is a request which the hon. Minister can concede and pass on to the Provident Fund Commissioner to see that these workers are given another instalment of provident fund from the contribution of the employers.

When we talk of the provident fund dues, I would like to know how many employers have been convicted so far. The hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Balgovind Verma, said that the arrears have been reduced from Rs 22 crores to Rs 13 crores. It is a very healthy sign. But even Rs 13 crores of arrears is not a small amount. And these arrears are from whom? These arrears are from employers who are still alive and available in India. Why could you not realise it from them? In the same way as blackmoney was unearthed, let there be raids on their houses and the money which is collected from their houses, which is in the No. 2 account, should be deposited in the provident fund. The famous Ram Ratan Gupta of Kanpur has not paid, after independence, any government revenue. Non-payment of government revenue is his capital, and he is still surviving. I would like to know whether his portion, the employer's portion, of the provident fund has been paid or not, and what will happen to the two mills of Kanpur whose employers have made them into a junk and have not paid sales-tax, income-tax or anything. I do not want Government to pay that amount but these employers have got assets. I can tell you honestly that a man like Ram Ratan Gupta, who says that he has no assets, is trying to start a factory in Nepal. So, that money should be collected and paid to the workers, i.e. the employer's share of the provident fund.

Thousands and lakhs of workers will observe May Day on 1st May which is fast approaching. I do not say that trade union rights are not there, but the

rights are being taken away in certain defence establishments. So, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly tell us whether the presence of a trade union in a defence or any other establishment is helpful or not. Instead of that, they have been asked to hold durbars. All the non-combatant and un-enrolled persons in the training centres, officers' messes, G. T. companies etc., have been told that they cannot become members of any union. The worthy Commandant sits like a King or a Nawab and holds his durbar.

बढ़ पूछते हैं कि बोलो, तुम को क्या तकलीफ है। होता यह है कि जो बोलेंगा वह जायेगा। इस लिए वे कहते हैं कि हम को कोई तकलीफ नहीं है, हम ठीक हैं।

This is not fair. That age is gone now.

So, trade union rights have to be guaranteed whether in defence or in any other Central Government undertaking. That is necessary.

With these words, I request him to throw some light on the points raised by me and definitely tell us what has happened to the taking over of the two textile mills in Kanpur because the suffering of those workers has reached a stage where there may be even starvation deaths and suicides.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North-East): Taking a comprehensive view of the situation during the last one year, I would pay a compliment to the Labour Minister for the best effort that he has put in the task of transforming industrial relations into an instrument of economic growth and progress.

So far, industrial relations were measured in terms of their utility or dis-utility for industrial peace, but during the last one year, peace outside industry has brought peace inside

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

industry, and, therefore, industrial relation were more or less transformed into an instrument of higher production and productivity, among other things.

These efforts, as I can see, were in three directions first, on the legislative side. Secondly, implementation of the 20-point economic programme. Thirdly, towards understanding, grappling with and controlling the complexities of the employment situation, wage policies and structural aspects of industrial relations.

So far as the legislative efforts are concerned, probably the present Labour Minister has brought a larger number of legal measures in a period of one year than any other previous Minister.

We are aware of the number of amendments to the number of Labour Legislations that have been brought before the House. There is an amendment to the Payment of Wages Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act raising the limit upto Rs. 1000. That is a work in the interest of the workers. It not only gave a wider coverage but under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the benefits have been enhanced. We are also aware of the legislation on "Equal Remuneration Act" which has been passed by this House. The women workers from plantation will send compliments to the Labour Ministry for passing this legislation. We are also aware of the Minimum Wages Act. The bidi workers have sent greetings to the Labour Ministry for extending the Act to the bidi workers. We are also aware of the amendment to the Mines Welfare Act. Under this Act, the Manganeese workers who were not covered are now covered under the Mines Welfare Act. We are also aware of

the amendment to the Employees State Insurance Act. Here the wage limit has been raised to Rs. 1000, and the Act has been extended to other industries, commercial shops, establishments, hotels, restaurants. Now, about 51 lakh workers are covered under this Act.

Similarly, there is the Provident Fund Act. Now, 73-74 lakh workers have been covered under this Act during the last one year. With this kind of wider coverage for statutory protection, there is no doubt, that a good record has been registered on the legislative front. We are also aware of the recent National Service Act. For four years, the doctors and the engineers will have to work in rural areas. Implementation of this Act is given to the Labour Ministry. We have been assured now of another legislation called the "Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme".

All these legislations by themselves are no doubt in the interest of the working class as a whole. In addition to these amendments, there are two amendments to the Industrial Dispute Act. One is about the sales-employees of the Pharmaceutical Industry and the other is about lay-offs and retrenchment to which a reference has been made by other speakers. I do agree that after the emergency, there have been more lay-offs and retrenchments. But after this amendment to the Act last month, there have been some kind of restrictions which made it more costly for the employers to send the workers on lay-offs; it has had some salutary effect though the problem has not been completely eliminated. I would like the Government to find out some remedy for complete elimination of lay-offs and retrenchments with the help of some other statutory measures.

We know that there is one legislation which was a controversial one. He has brought an amendment to the

Bonus Act. We hope, irrespective of merits or demerits of the amendments, Government's commitment that workers would not lose in their earnings, whether by way of any link with the productivity or not or with profits stands. We want the Labour Minister to reiterate this commitment and see that workers would not lose. These are the various achievements of the Labour Ministry on the legislative side.

So far as the efforts on the implementation of the 20-point economic programme are concerned, there have been both statutory and non-statutory steps taken. Two Conferences have been held, one in July and the other in January. Apex bodies have been appointed. There were some meetings of the national apex body. In five or six industries, they have appointed industrial apex bodies. Some work is being done. We have been demanding an apex body for the Petroleum Ministry. I do not know why the Labour Ministry has failed to have an industrial apex body for the Petroleum Ministry in spite of the demand made by all the unions in the industry.

Apart from these apex bodies and the non-statutory steps taken by the Labour Ministry the four issues which have been discussed on the implementation of the 20-point economic programme are very relevant

Recently, this House has passed the Apprentices Amendment Act of 1961, bringing in more industries under it, increasing the number of industries from 201 to 216. Fifteen more industries have been brought under this Act. Also, more trades have been brought under the Act. They have raised the number of trades from 60 to 103. This is a very good measure. It has not only given a wider coverage, but at the same time, the stipends to be given to the apprentices of various categories have been raised within a range of Rs. 130 to Rs. 280. This is a statutory action which has

been taken. It is no doubt commendable.

With respect to the question of bonded labour, the work that has been done is no doubt commendable. But the work that remains to be done is so vast that we would like the Labour Ministry to put in more efforts on implementing it. This House has recently passed a measure for the abolition of the bonded labour system. But, at the same time, there is no clear and specific information as to how many people have been liberated and what are the rehabilitation measures that have been taken. A number of State Governments have said that they do not have the bonded labour system. And yet there is a huge ruler-labour system with heavy debt burden. After all, this is a kind of agricultural debt-bonded labour. No definition is given. Many State Governments have not understood what exactly is the bonded labour system. Even in respect of Maharashtra, the Maharashtra Government has informed the Central Labour Ministry that this system does not exist. But there is a ruler-labour system. It is nothing else but bonded labour. It is not distinct from bonded labour. Thousands and thousands of labourers are working under that system in various districts of Maharashtra. I have heard similar stories from West Bengal. The State Government say that there is no bonded labour system. But the bonded labour system in agriculture is there. An investigation must be made into it and relief must be given. I am told, 27,000 labourers have been liberated in Karnataka. In Tamil Nadu, I am told, about 3,500 have been liberated. What about other States? Even in these States, there are so many other types of bonded labour systems which have not been investigated. It should be done.

As regards the minimum wages of agricultural labour, though the bulk of agricultural labour comes under the

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

State Governments, yet it is the duty of the Central Government also to see that after amending the Minimum Wages Act, bringing the question of revision of wages from five-year to two-year period, three-year period...., proper implementation is made.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): How do you intend to enforce the Minimum Wages Act unless you enforce unionisation of agricultural workers?

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: It is a Concurrent Subject. If the Labour Ministry could control the minimum wages in other industries, it is not impossible for them to implement the Minimum Wages Act in the agricultural field also. There is a lot of work that needs to be done on the Minimum Wages Act so far as agricultural, rural areas are concerned.

So far as labour participation in industries is concerned, it has been said that, in 47 public sector units, the scheme has come up. But the correct assessment and evaluation, with the basic idea that the workers are partners, needs to be done.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Implementation of economic programme being important, I have to make this point....

MR. SPEAKER: Then you will bar your other colleagues.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: I am not going into the details

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has to speak at 3.00 p.m., and I have a list of eleven Members from the Congress Party who want to participate in the debate.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: I would request the Labour Ministry to take a correct view of the working of the scheme in the 47 units where the la-

bour participation scheme has come up. It has, no doubt, given a good effect by way of higher production, but even with higher production, we have seen that many of these units have gone from profit into loss. It has created a danger to the working of the scheme. I am particularly referring to fertiliser industry, and I would like to know the reasons why, with all co-operation and successful implementation of labour participation scheme, the fertiliser industry has gone into losses.

Now I come to the employment service. We know that they have got Employment Exchanges. But it is not a satisfactory service. They are only taking on record the job-seekers. Their number has gone up. I am not going into the details of it, but in view of the present situation, there is a necessity to have a Committee to enlarge the functioning and scope of the employment service and to make it more effective than at present. Whereas the Employment Exchanges are only registering the names of job-seekers and are trying to find placements for those people; it is necessary that they do something more than this. The Planning Commission have announced 52 new projects and 29 expansions of existing projects in the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The employment service should be made a watch-dog to translate all these new projects and expansions in term of new employment and to ensure that in each year of the Fifth Plan, the employment level is maintained and to look into the reasons for the delay, if there is delay. Such new functions should also be undertaken by it. It should serve as a watch-dog so far as the potential employment is concerned—the potential employment linked up with the sanctioning of new projects. The Committee should also find out why the two special employment programmes—the half-a-million project/plan for special employment of 1973-74 and the programme for the educated unemployed

of 1974-75—have failed. I would like the Ministry to undertake this programme and satisfy this House.

**SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN** (Sivaganja): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that I have the opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Labour. I am very happy, we have got a very good Labour Minister, but I do not know whether he is able to take all the steps necessary to improve the labour situation in this country at this critical moment.

The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 clearly mentions that in the process of rapid industrial development, labour assumes a vital role to help establish a socialistic pattern of society. The main problem facing the working class are of getting adequate wages, essential commodities at prices they can afford, some sort of shelter and cloth. The Government's minimum needs programme has hardly reached the working class. The vast majority of labourers are unable to make both ends meet.

The Government has dithered endlessly on the question of evolving a national wage policy or an integrated wages, incomes-prices policy.

In the Labour Ministers' conference, some time back, it was suggested that steps should be taken to enforce the minimum wages in the different industries. It was also suggested that non-implementation of minimum wages should be declared as a cognizable offence and the offenders should be arrested. However, it had been agreed at the Conference that more deterrent punishment should be given to the offenders and that the Act should be amended suitably. Necessary changes should have been made in the Central legislation by this time. The Industrial Dispute Act had become outdated and it should be completely overhauled.

It has been claimed that the Emergency has brought discipline among labourers and the production has been increased. Yes, it is a fact, but the labourers are forced to work and they are forced not to take part in the trade union activities. The trade union rights have been completely taken away from the labour. But, Sir, I want to impress upon the Minister that motivations for work should not be imposed from outside but it should come from within. A contented labour force is an asset to the development of industries.

You have taken away the permitted bonus. Some time back, this Parliament passed an Act to fix the minimum bonus at 8.33 per cent. But the same Act was adversely amended by the same Parliament some time ago. Bonus was accepted by this Government as a deferred wage, but the same Government, the present Government, has reversed the conception of bonus and this Government says that bonus is not a deferred wage, but it is connected with production and productivity.

12.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

But what about the owners of industries? What about their layoffs, retrenchments and closures? Do you know, how much have they reduced in the dearness allowance of the workers now-a-days? Not only that, a number of companies have been held guilty for failure to deposit the provident fund monies and also for mishandling the amount due to employees. Every year nearly two lakh employees come under the purview of the scheme. The total number of employees covered by the scheme in the year 1973-74 was 61 lakhs and it was 75 lakhs in the year 1975-76. The gross contribution to the fund was expected to reach Rs 588 crores in 1975-76 from Rs 514 crore in 1974-75, whereas the average refunds amount to Rs. 100-125 crores. The arrears in default in payment by the

[Shri The Kiritkumar]

employers on an average over a period of five years is Rs. 10-12 crores. Naturally, such a situation calls for stringent regulation and control over the operation and administration of the funds.

13 hrs.

If the administration of the P.F. Scheme at various levels has to be really advantageous to the employees, there should naturally be regional offices which could directly deal with the members of the fund who go in for advances, loans, etc. The present situation has offered an opportunity for the Government to make necessary meaningful changes in a number of legislative measures which seek to protect and regulate the rights and working conditions of industrial workers and other employees. In fact several clauses of the legislative measures, such as Payment of Wages Act, Industrial Disputes Act, Gratuity Act etc. have little relevance to the present-day conditions.

One of the points in the 20-point programme announced by the Prime Minister relates to labour participation in the management of industries in the Indian economy. It is time that this will add a new dimension to the concept of industrial relations. So, with a view to ensure increased productivity through greater mutual understanding, labour's participation in management has to be increasingly emphasized.

Regarding the Apprenticeship Act, once our Prime Minister said in the State Labour Ministers' Conference that the Apprenticeship Act had not been implemented vigorously. It had not been given a trial. Utilisation of apprenticeship opportunities or filling such vacancies has not been uniform in all the States. Creation of skilled man-power has lagged behind the limits of possibilities. So, the more important point is: what is to be done with the trained man-power if it

cannot be found jobs? What is even more important is that there is a new sense of urgency and a will to get things done. With regard to this, the basic problem relates neither to the number of apprentices nor to the value of their stipends. The crucial issue is that they should be given permanent jobs on successful completion of their training. This valuable trained man-power should not be wasted. It will be criminal to waste their skill acquired through four years of apprenticeship. If after training they are found to be unfit for employment, the fault is not theirs. Something must be wrong with the system of training itself. In India there is a vast section of workers who have not been able to organize themselves because of their employment on a temporary basis. This unorganized labour is, by and large, engaged as contract labour, construction workers, casual labourers, handloom and powerloom workers, bidi and cigar workers, employees in shops and commercial establishments, sweepers, workers in tanneries, tribal labour and labour in other forms.

According to the estimates made by the National Labour Commission, the total number of non-agricultural wage-earners was about 24 million. Out of this, about 14 million workers are engaged in the organized sector. The unorganised sector has been providing employment to about 10 million workers.

It is regrettable that the government has paid inadequate attention to these workers. They constitute a sizeable number of our working population and they produce goods and render valuable services to the nation. Even in the organized sector, a vast number of the total labour force has to be left out of the purview of labour legislation, because some of the establishments employ fewer workers than the minimum covered by the law. To redress legitimate grievances and to secure proper



working conditions for these employees, suitable provisions should be made in our labour laws.

The bargaining power of unorganised labour is exceedingly weak and consequently they are deprived of reasonable wages and working conditions. Therefore, adequate provisions should be made in the Factories Act 1948, and the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, to safeguard the interests of the unorganised labour. In India, in spite of planned development, the problem of surplus labour has magnified since one of the main defects in our planning has been that the plight of the working force has been left to the programme of development rather than any specific labour policies and programmes.

Even the Fourth Five Year Plan, although it mentions in its approach that "a major objective of plan is to create more employment opportunities in the rural and urban sectors on an increasing scale", has not been able to give the desired directions to absorb the working force. But this plan approach lacks policy measures when the plan document further declares that "job opportunities will increase as the development programme visualised in the plan get implemented." The result is that it has not been possible to absorb the manpower available in the country.

The ESI scheme has not been implemented as expected. I know the State Governments are responsible for this. Some States have done well but some have miserably failed. While funds are allotted for the purpose, the Centre does not provide adequate funds to the successful State Governments under the theory of developed and backward state. Tamil Nadu is one of the States which have implemented this ESI scheme successfully. But it has been refused more funds. The reason is nothing but that the scheme has been implemented successfully.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री बाबूजीर चौधरी (हजारीबाग) : मैं जब मंत्रालय की ओरों का समर्पण करता हूँ। साथ साथ मैं समझता हूँ कि जितना काम इन के जिम्मे है इस मंत्रालय के सामने है उस काम को पूरा करने के लिये जितने धन की आवश्यकता की उस में बहुत कोताही की गई है बहुत कमी की गई है। मेरा भाल है इस में और अधिक पैसा रखने की गुंजाइश की और वह इसलिये कि काम इन के जिम्मे बहुत कुछ करने की बाकी है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस मंत्रालय की नुक्ताचीनी की है। जिन तरह से किसी को पीलिया हो जाये तो उस को सारा नुस्खार पीला ही पीला नजर आता है वही हाल इन नुक्ताचीनी करने वालों का है। जो रबीन बच्चों से देखने वाले लोग हैं उन को अच्छे काम में भी बुरा ही नजर आता है और वे बुरी निष्कर्ष से ही उसको देखते हैं। यह कहा गया है कि बोनस एक्ट में जो सुधार हुआ है उस से लोगों का बोनस खत्म हो गया है। शायद वे भूल गये कि जो नया विधान बना है बोनस एक्ट के सम्बन्ध में उस में इसकी प्रोविसन और प्रोबिडिक्टो के साथ जोड़ा गया है। इस सुधार से एक बहुत बड़ा कदम बोनस एक्ट में सुधार करके किया गया है। इस चीज को उन्होंने नजरदाज कर दिया है, इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि नई चीज और नया कंसेप्ट, नया विचार जो बोनस फार्मुले के रूप में हमारे सामने आया है यह हमारे लिये एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है और इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत नुक्ताचीनी करने की गुंजाइश नहीं है।

एक और बात शायद वे भूल गये। पिछले वर्ष में श्रम मंत्रालय के माध्यम



[श्री-शम्भूदर शर्मा]

से जितने भी काम उठाने गये हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले सालों के मुकाबले में और इतने कम समय में इतने अच्छे काम नहीं उठाये गये हैं। जितने सरकारी प्रमोशन यहाँ आये गये हैं चाहे कंप्लेन एक्ट में हुए हैं या मजदूरों की दशा सुधारने की कर्मचारी खदान में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के बैल्केयरस के लिये जो भी बिल पेश किये गये हैं, जितने भी काम इस प्लास में हुए हैं उतने पिछले बहुत सालों में नहीं हुए हैं। इसीलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये मैं श्रम मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद बूँ और बधाई दूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अच्छे काम तो हुए लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि और अच्छे काम करने की गुंजाइश नहीं है। अभी बहुत से काम बाकी हैं। इनको अधिक पैसा मिलना चाहिए या जिससे और भी अच्छे काम होते। अगर उनका मैं जिक्र न करूँ तो उचित नहीं होगा।

श्रम मंत्रालय के जिम्मे एक सबसे बड़ा काम है खदान मजदूरों की दशा, नौकरी की स्थिति और सुरक्षा की स्थिति में सुधार करना। उनकी कितनी दर्दनाक स्थिति है इस बारे में कुछ बयान करना लाजमी है। धीरे धीरे इस तरह की बातें अब वारों में पढ़ने को मिलती हैं। जब भी सबेरे अखबार देखते हैं तो यही डर लगा रहता है कि कहीं एक्सीडेंट तो नहीं हो गया है। पहलें यह श्रेखा जाये कि यह खबर कहाँ छपी है। शायद ही ऐसा कोई दिन जाता हो जब एक्सीडेंट न होता हो। कहा जाता है कि प्रति काल का सबसे खतरनाक काम यही है जो कि खदान मजदूर करते हैं। वह समाज के लिये शक्ति के बिना दोलत पैदा करते हैं जिससे समाज जाने बड़े और उसकी स्थिति में सुधार तो और उसके लिये वह अपनी जान की कुर्बानी देते हैं। उनकी हासत में सुधार और

सुखसा से जियायीं में सुधार के लिये कितना कुछ करना बाकी है यह हमसे छिपा नहीं है। जब रैस्कु स्टेशन के लिये इन्विपमेंट की बात आती है तो एक ही सवाल उठता है कि पैसा नहीं है। इनके पास जितने पैसे की गुंजाइश है उसमें रैस्कु स्टेशन के लिये इन्विपमेंट का प्रयत्न नहीं हो सकता है।

डायरेक्टर, डिप्टी माइनर का धर्म-नाइजेसन यहाँ काफी बड़ा समझा जाता था, लेकिन इस बात की ये बात गये हैं कि खदान की एक्टिविटी में कितनी तरक्की हुई है। दो भाग पक्ष करीब 74 मिलियन टन कोयला पैदा होता था लेकिन धाग करीब 98 मिलियन टन कोयला पैदा हुआ है। तो मास पैदा होने की एक्टिविटी में तरक्की हुई है लेकिन इनकी एक्टिविटी में कमी हो गई है। वहाँ कितनी दर्दनाक स्थिति है, इसका अन्दाजा इन्हीं से लग सकता है कि वहाँ पर 16 गैजेटेड आफिसर्स की जगह खाली हैं। इन 16 आदमियों को काम पर लगा होना चाहिए था लेकिन मौजूदा स्थिति में वह वहाँ पर नहीं हैं। इनका कैसे अच्छे लोग मिल सकते हैं। जो अच्छा काम करने वाला इंजीनियर है जो दूसरी जगहों पर अच्छा काम करता है, उसका इनके डिपार्टमेंट से दूसरी जगह अच्छी नौकरी मिलनी है और वह वहाँ चला जाता है। इस डिपार्टमेंट से अब जगह अच्छी तनक्वाह मिलनी है। इनके डिपार्टमेंट में बहुत दिया जाता है कि डायरेक्टर जनरल है, डिप्टी डायरेक्टर जनरल है, बड़ा नाम जोड़ दिया जाता है लेकिन नाम बड़े और दर्शन छोटे। इनकी तनक्वाह 1600 या 1800 रुपये मिलनी है 2000 से नीचे ही इनकी तनक्वाह होती है। लेकिन अब ये लोग अपने काउन्टर-पार्ट से बात करने आते हैं उनको इन्होंने सिखाया है वे 3000 रुपये तनक्वाह दूसरी जगहों पर भेते हैं तो वे इनकी बातों को नहीं मानते हैं। इसलिए इनकी संबंध कंबीनान्स में सुधार की गुंजाइश है इसे मरन्दवा नहीं किया जा

सकता है। यह समय है जब कि इस पर विचार होना चाहिए क्योंकि खदानों में एम्प्लॉयमेंट का जोर बढ़ गया है।

मैं खसलासा की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि उसकी इन्वॉयरी हो रही है और वह इन्वॉयरी में खुद कर रहा हूँ। इसलिये उसकी बात मैं यहाँ नहीं कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन खसलासा के अलावा भी पिछले साल जितनी बुकटनाएँ हुई हैं यदि प्रति दिन का हिस्सा लगाया जाये तो करीब-करीब हरेक वर्किंग-डे पर एक आदमी मरा है। इतनी खराब स्थिति है। इसको सुधारने के बारे में जितना काम होना चाहिए या वह नगण्य रहा है। उसमें कितनी गिरावट आई है, यह हमसे पता लगता है कि वहाँ 16 गैजेटेड आफिसर्स जिन्हें इंस्पेक्टिंग आफिसर्स कहा जाता है, की पोस्टें खाली पड़ी है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या इंस्पेक्शन होगा।

अंशतः उन लोगों की ट्रेनिंग या भर्त्ता है बड़े-बड़े माइनिंग इंजीनियर नये नये टेक्नीक डेवेलप कर रहे हैं काम करने के नये नये तरीके निबल रहे हैं। लेकिन डाय-रेक्ट्रेट यानों का बोझ भीभा नहीं भिलता है कि वे उस काम को देखे जब कि उम्मीद यह की जाती है कि वे न सिर्फ़ उस काम को देखे बल्कि उनके बारे में अपनी राय भी दें क्योंकि उनके एग्जुल में काम चलता है। वे किसी बात को जान या न जाने वे भमरे या न भमरे कि कोई बात खतरनाक है या नहीं मगर दूबरे की अजमेत के आधार पर उनको अपनी राय देनी पड़ेगी और जिम्मेदारी उनकी ही भमझी जायेगी।

नेशनल लेबर कमिशन ने कहा था कि सभी खदानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए एक काम्प्रिहेन्सिव बेल्टेयर स्कीम होनी चाहिए। आज स्थिति यह है कि कोल्समाइन्ड माइका आयरन और डोलोमाइट और लाइमस्टोन आदि खानों में काम

करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए धूलम-बलम बेल्टेयर स्कीम बनाई जा रही है। मेरा खयाल है कि कहीं कुछ लोगों को नौकरी देने के लिए तो इस प्रकार अलग-अलग स्कीम नहीं बनाई जा रही हैं। विचार यह था कि हर खदान में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के बेल्टेयर के लिए उनके लिए मकान बनाने उनके लिए दवा-दारू और पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने आदि के लिए एक काम्प्रिहेन्सिव स्कीम बनाई जाये। काम तो एक ही तरह का है लेकिन इनके इतने अलग-अलग डिविजन्ड हो गये हैं कि कोई ठोस काम नहीं हो पा रहा है।

आज कोल-माइन्ड में 6 लाख मजदूर काम करते हैं और दूसरी खदानों में 2 लाख मजदूर काम करते हैं। इस प्रकार कुल मिला कर 8 लाख मजदूर खदानों में काम करते हैं। पिछले पच्चीस सालों में कोयला खदानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए केवल 72,000 मकान बन पाये हैं। अगर इसी रफ़्तार से काम चलता रहा तो 6 लाख मजदूरों के लिए मकान बनाने के लिए न जाने कितने बीस भाग और लगेंगे।

मन्त्रालय ने तब एक मुर्मीबन धन है कि अगर वह भुन बडानी है तो लोग कहते हैं कि कोयले का दाम बढ़ गया है। लोग तो यह कहते हैं भी नहीं हिचकते हैं कि कोयले का दाम तीन सौ गुना बढ़ गया है। इस देश में इस प्रकार का झूठा प्रचार किया जाता है। तब यह है कि नेशनलाइजेशन से पहले कोयले की एवरेज प्राइस 45 रुपये थी जब कि आज एवरेज प्राइस 65 रुपये है। अगर 20 रुपये दाम बढ़ भी गये तो यह कोई हाथ-तोबा करने लायक बात नहीं है। इसके कारण कोई कल-कारखाने बन्द नहीं हुए हैं रेल बन्द नहीं हुई है। लेकिन मजदूरों की दशा में सुधार के लिए पोलियामेट ने जो एक रुपये का सेस एप्रूव किया है, उसमें से भी केवल 75 पैसे लिये जाते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है

### [श्री दामोदर पांडे]

कि पालियामेंट ने जो एक रुपया सेस सेंक्शन किया है, कम से कम वह सेस तो इकट्ठा किया जाये।

एडवाइजरी कमेटी का यह पुनेनिमस डिमिशन है कि वेलफेयर सेस 5 रुपये होना चाहिए। वर्तमान सेस से ढाई करोड़ रुपया हाउसिंग बोर्ड में आता है। कोयला कम्पनियों ने यह एग्रीमेंट किया है कि वे हर साल 5 करोड़ रुपया मजदूरों के लिए मकान बनाने के लिए इकट्ठा करेंगी। अगर साढ़े सात करोड़ रुपये का भी हिसाब ले लिया जाये, तो सभी मजदूरों को मकान देने के लिए पचास साल लग जायेंगे। मेरा सुझाव है कि सेस में बढ़ोतरी करने का जो प्रस्ताव है; उसको अमल में लाने के लिए सरकार एक बिल लाये। और बिल लाने के पहले कम से कम जो पालियामेंट ने एपूव कर दिया है कि एक रुपये तक यह जा सकते हैं, उससे कम करने की तो कोई गुंजाइश ही नहीं है। उसके बारे में इनको पता नहीं क्यों ज़िजक है? इसके बारे में उनको सोचना चाहिए।

इसी तरह से स्वास्थ्य के बारे में जो इन का तीर तरीका है वह पहले तो ठीक था जब अलग अलग आठ सौ कोलियरीज के आठ सौ मालिक थे। उन के मालिकों को यह चिन्ता नहीं होती थी कि उन के मजदूर किस तरह से रहते हैं, किस तरह से उन के दवा-दारू की व्यवस्था है। लेकिन आज जब कोल माइन्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया गया है तो एक बात तो है, काम की दिशा में काफी सुधार हुआ है और एक प्रयास चल रहा है। मेरा एक सुझाव है की जो पहले इन का सिलसिला चलता था। डिसेंसरीज रखने का और फिर रीजनल हास्पिटल रखने का वह आज आउट-डेटेड हो गया है। उस का अब कोई विशेष महत्व नहीं रह गया है। उस को वह

सप्लीमेंट नहीं कर रहे हैं। जो वहां आलरेडी हैलथ सर्विसेज एग्जिस्ट करती हैं उस को सप्लीमेंट करने में वह हिस्सा नहीं बंटा रहे हैं। तो एक इंडीपेंडेंट स्कीम जो नेशनलाइज्ड सेक्टर है उस से मिलकर बनाई जाय और उस के लिए प्रयास हो। दोनों मिल कर सोचें कि मजदूरों की हैलथ सर्विसेज के अन्दर क्या उपाय और सुधार किए जाने चाहिए।

एक दो प्वाइंट मैं और रख देना चाहता हूं। एक तो यह है कि प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा निकालने में आज लोगों की जो दुर्दशा होती है उस के बारे में भी इन को सोचना चाहिए। एक तो सब से बड़ा भयानक काम जो इन्होंने दिया है वह यह कि स्टेट क्लीअरेंस सर्टिफिकेट लाओ। मजदूर बेचारे ने जिन्दगी भर कोयला खदान में काम किया। उस के मरने के बाद आप उस के बाल बच्चों से कहें कि स्टेट क्लीअरेंस सर्टिफिकेट तो आप समझ सकते हैं उस में उन को कितनी कठिनाई पड़ेगी। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि स्टेट क्लीअरेंस सर्टिफिकेट के प्राविजन को बन्द करना चाहिए।

दूसरा एक छोटा सा प्रश्न है वेरिफिकेशन का 1968 के आधार पर जो वेरिफिकेशन हुआ था ट्रेडयूनियन की मेम्बरशिप का उस के मुताबिक अब सब जगह रेरेजेन्टेशन चल रहा है। तो डेलोमाइट और लाइमस्टोन का जो वेलफेयर है उस में आज तक कमेटी क्यों नहीं बनी? जब सब जगह कमेटी बन ही रही है, सब जगह रेरेजेन्टेशन चल रहा है तो लाइम स्टोन और डेलोमाइट का ही एक्सेप्शन नहीं होना चाहिए। उस का भी वही हथ्र होना चाहिए जो सब का हुआ।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar):  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Ministry headed by hon. Raghunatha Reddy has totally and miserably failed to protect the interests of the working

Chowdhury 240 LS, 22-5-76 class, especially the industrial workers of this country. Sir, leaving aside the matter about promoting and furtherance of the interests of the workers, I will be brief and touch upon only basic issues and matters of urgent importance. In this regard I will give two instances. The first example I will cite is about the Bonus Act. Emergency was imposed on 25th June, 1975. Thereafter in September, an Ordinance, the Bonus Ordinance, was promulgated. It was regularised by an Amendment Bill is subsequently brought here. The amended Act destroyed the hard-earned concept of bonus. The reduction of the quantum of bonus is not as objectionable as the fact that it destroyed the hard-earned concept of bonus. As the House is aware, the quantum has been reduced from 8.33 per cent to 4 per cent. Previously the workers of a losing concern or industry were entitled to a bonus whereas under this new Act they are deprived of it. Not only that. The formula given in the Act of available surplus will deprive most of the workers in the coming years from the present year onwards of bonus. They will not get bonus at all. This retrograde step has been brought forward unfortunately by this Labour Minister.

This concept of bonus was won by long struggles and sacrifices on the part of the working class of this country. It was not got overnight, nor was it given as a matter of grace. It was not an ex-gratia payment. It was earned as a result of the struggles and sacrifices of the working class. The Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad with its scientific, correct and righteous approach to labour problems entered into a bonus pact 20 years ago. According to that pact, workers of a losing concern or textile mill would also get a bonus on the set-off-set on principle at the rate of 4 per cent. This trade union is more than a federation and is working on the Gandhian principle of trade

unionism. This Association got this pact 20 years ago. It was a voluntary pact. The workers had not to go on strike. The management was never threatened. It was literally a mutual agreement between the employers, the Ahmedabad textile mills, and the Textile Labour Association and the workers under which 4 per cent bonus was agreed upon on the set-off-set-on principle. This pattern was followed in the different industrial zones of the country. Ultimately this concept to give bonus to workers of a losing concern was also upheld by various courts including the Supreme Court. It was brought before Parliament as on a legislation, and it was passed. Thus the concept of bonus emerged and it created a good deal of industrial peace.

Now all of a sudden, one day at a stroke of the pen this whole concept of bonus has been destroyed by the authorities. Now they have given a formula of 'available surplus'. I am afraid the workers will henceforth never get bonus according to the available surplus formula. Thus they have failed to protect the interests of the workers.

I will give other examples. Take the annulling of a bilateral agreement by bringing here a Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ramavatar Shastri must be happy with this

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The Life Insurance Corporation (Modification of Settlement) Bill 1976 was introduced on 1st April, the April Fools day. That Bill not only nullifies the benefits which have accrued through bilateral agreement but also causes great injury to the peaceful and constitutional approach in trade union activity. This agreement was reached after protracted correspondence and dialogue and ultimately the hon. Labour Minister Shri Raghunatha Reddy and the then Finance Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan intervened and helped them to come an amicable set-

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

tlement. Unfortunately the same Labour Minister Shri Raghunatha Reddy is now compelled to come with a Bill to annul the bilateral agreement. That amounts to a negation of the sanctity of bilateral agreements and commitments. Therefore I say that this ministry headed by Shri Raghunatha Reddy has failed to protect the interest of the workers.

There is the most important and urgent matter of retrenchment and lay off in the country. I begin with my home town. Two factories, namely, Polysteel and Bhavanagar Vegetable Products have been closed down throwing off nearly 5000 workers and nearly 25000 persons have been affected adversely, besides the impact on the general economy of a medium-sized city like Bhavanagar. The state government demanded the appointment of an investigation committee for taking over the Bhavnagar Vegetable Products

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. You have mentioned the problem; you may write the details to the hon. Minister. Your time is over.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Kindly allow me to say a few words about this because the State Government time and again wrote to the various ministries of the Government of India but none of them paid any heed to that request. Their bonafides are doubtful; they do not want to take over the closed units. I mentioned about the Bhavnagar Vegetable Products. Similarly, with regard to Priyalakshmi Mills in Baroda and Subalakshmi Mills at Khambhat they asked the government to appoint an investigation Act but no action has been taken by the central government and the workers are passing through untold misery. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to discuss this problem about closed mills and factories in Gujarat and other states with the concerned

ministries and find out some solution to restart the closed units.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your time is over.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: My time is over?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You had eight minutes but you had, I think, taken about 11 minutes.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I have only one small point to make. As the House is aware, the Government is freezing the wages in a way..... (Interruptions). Dearness allowance is part of the wage.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that again an upward trend in various commodities has started.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you have started referring to this point. Mr. Ramavtar Shastri would have mentioned this point. Now, please conclude.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Therefore, Sir, I say that now the upward trend has started and the hon'ble Minister should also deal with this problem with the concerned Ministry.

श्री अमरनाथ बिहारीलाल (वडीगड):

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आने पूर्व बताना मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी लेबर मिस्टर के तौर पर अनकम हुए हैं। बल्कि मैं तो समझता हूँ कि आपातकालीन स्थिति में लेबर से इनका सहयोग प्राप्त करना जो कि उन्होंने प्राप्त किया है, और जिन के लिये मैं वर्कर्स को बहुत ज्यादा मुबारकबाद देता हूँ, यह धर्ममंत्री का ही काम था कि उन्होंने वर्कर्स से इस तरह की भावना पैदा की कि उन्होंने इस स्थिति में सरकार को पूरा सहयोग दिया। मैं वर्कर्स से काम करता हूँ और जानता हूँ कि वह धर्ममंत्री जी को कितना पसन्द

करते हैं और चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ। बल्कि उन्होंने बोलस के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव रखा या कुछ परिवर्तन किया बोलस में या कुछ और ऐसी बातों की जो मेरे पूर्व वक्ता को पसन्द नहीं आयीं, तो उस की वजह से यह कहे कि श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी फेल हुए, इस से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। अगर आप फेडरलिस्ट देखें जो पुराने कानून के और जिन में चाहते थे कि परिवर्तन हो, उन तमाम में मौखिक परिवर्तन उन्होंने कराये हैं और वर्कर्स की स्थिति को सुधारने की ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश की है। मैं उन तमाम ऐक्टों की तकनीक में नहीं आऊंगा क्योंकि समय कम है लेकिन अगर आप फेडरलिस्ट देखेंगे तो और श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी के कहने पर और उन के नेतृत्व में हम ने लेबर के बिने जो कुछ काम किया उस को अगर आप देखेंगे तो मालूम होगा कि हम ने काफी काम किया है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो उन का विभाग है वह भी उन के साथ पूरा सहयोग करे, कुछ ज्यादा ऐक्टिविटी दिखाये। मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर रिपोर्ट के पेज 6, 7 से बताता हूँ कि जो इन्वेस्टिगेशन है या डिप्लोमेट है उन का कन्सिडरेशन है सरकार के लेवल पर इन में कार्क समय सरकार के लेवल पर चलता है। कंसेशन 73 से 77 प्रतिशत के सेब सरकार के कन्सिडरेशन के बिने पड़े हुए है। 87 परसेंट इन्वेस्टिगेशन के अन्दर है। यह काम अच्छी होना चाहिए। कुछ मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि इन के विभाग का काम में जरा ज्यादा चुस्ती की जरूरत है और तैयारी से काम करना चाहिए जब कि इमरजेंसी का समय है। हम आशा करते हैं कि विभागीय अधिकारी और वर्कर्स भी ज्यादा तैयारी के साथ काम करे।

वह नये बोलस के सम्बन्ध में बात हो रही थी उस में और दूसरे वर्कर्स के काम में भी मैं कुछ महसूस करता हूँ कि समय था

गया है जब कि हम कुछ नई दिशा में सोचें। पुराने तरीके से सोचने से लगातार हम एक ही रट में रहते हैं। आज हमें कुछ नई दिशा में सोचना है। ट्रेड यूनियन के काम में नई दिशा में सोचना है। बोलस की चर्चा हो रही थी। बोलस के सम्बन्ध में परिवर्तन इसलिए किया कि हम आख मीच कर कहें कि हम एक को बोलस दे दो, यह काफी नहीं है। हमें देखना है कि जी वर्कर पाता है उस में कितना वह समाज को देता है। समाजवाद का मुख्य आधार यह है कि :

From each one according to his capacity and to each one according to his labour.

हर एक अदम्य, जितनी उस की शक्ति है, वह संपूर्ण काम करे और जो वह काम करे उस के मुताबिक उस को बेजब दो जाय। काम कम हुआ, प्रोडक्शन कम हुई या जिन वेल्यू का भागान वर्कर ने उत्पन्न किया है वह कम है लेकिन वह ज्यादा डिमांड करता है तो यह एक तरह से एक्सप्लायटेशन हो जाता है और मैं भयभीत हूँ कि हमारी ट्रेड यूनियन को भी इन नई दिशा में सोचना चाहिए। ट्रेड यूनियन का जो काम है वह अभी तक थोड़ा सोचा गया है कि हम ने डिमान्ड वर्कर्स की रख दी है, हम ने उन की मांगें रख दी हैं और हमारा काम समाप्त हो गया लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उन को हम बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए कि हमें पैदावार बढ़ानी है या हमारे जिम्मे और भी काम हैं। हमारी प्रश्न मंत्री जी ने बार बार कहा है कि जहा अधिकार है, उन के साथ साथ जिम्मेदारियां को भी सोचना है। तो हमारी ट्रेड यूनियन को अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को सोचना चाहिए और यह भी देखना चाहिए कि कितना प्रोडक्शन करना चाहिए और कितनी हमारी प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़नी है और कितनी वेल्यू का मास प्रोड्यूस होता है और ऐसी तो नहीं है कि वे ले जाया है और उस से इन्वेस्टमेंट बढ़ा जाता है और



### [श्री कनक लाल मिश्राजीवर]

प्रोबन्स कंज होती है । इन तमाम चीजों की जिम्मेदारी सनाजवादी देना में ट्रेड यूनियनमें होती है । उन को यह भी बख्शना चाहिए कि इतना हमारा टार्वेट है और उस को हमें पूरा करना है और उनको वर्कों के अन्दर अनुशासन को रखना है और वर्कों की एटेंशन को देना है । साथ इन तमाम चीजों को ट्रेड यूनियन को देना चाहिए । साथ हम एक जिम्मेदार ट्रेड यूनियन चाहते हैं और ऐसी नहीं चाहते हैं जिस कि कुछ-कितनी बला की तरह से कह दिया जाता है कि पुराना तरीका ठीक है । साथ हम उस पुराने तरीके को बदलना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि ट्रेड यूनियन ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी के काम करें ।

एक बड़ा प्रश्न वर्कों के पार्टिसिपेशन का है और मैं भयबता हूँ कि इन में हम बहुत पीछे रहे हैं और गवर्नमेंट भी पीछे रही है । हम चाहते हैं कि वर्कर्स का मैनेजमेंट में हाथ हो । जो प्रबन्ध है, उस में उनका पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिए और उस में उन को मौका देना चाहिए लेकिन अभी तक यह तरीका नहीं ढूँढ पाए हैं जिस से उन का उस में एक्टिव पार्टिसिपेशन हो । न तो एम्प्लॉयर्स ही कोई तरीका ढूँढ पाए हैं और न गवर्नमेंट ही ऐसा कोई तरीका ढूँढ पाई है जिस से वर्कर्स को पार्टिसिपेशन का मौका दिया जाए । यह समझना कि छोटे में यूनियन का एक रेप्रेजेंटेटिव रख दिया और वह काफी है मेरी समझ में इतना कर देना काफी नहीं है । हम वर्कर्स का जितना खर्चा करेंगे और जितनी जिम्मेदारी के साथ उन को मैनेजमेंट में तरीक करेंगे, उतना ही अच्छा है । मान लीजिए कि क्वालिटी की बात है । आप आप क्वालिटी को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । तो आप

ट्रेड यूनियन के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी डालिये कि यह बताए कि किस प्रकार के क्वालिटी अच्छी हो सकती है । जो क्वालिटी के अन्दर कम्प्लेक्स है उन के बारे में ट्रेड यूनियन से, वर्कर्स से सलाह ले सकते हैं । आप जो कच्चा माल खरीदते हैं और जो आप के स्टोर्स हैं उन में जो आप वर्कर्स से सलाह खिचता से सकते हैं । मेरा यह बुद्ध का सबुत है कि जो स्वेयर पार्ट्स खरीदे जाते हैं उन में कर्मचारी बड़े-बड़े बनता है और खूबरी बात होती है जिससे उनमें बाटा होता है और काफी महंगी चीजें खरीदी जाती है और चीज में कुछ लोभ इनमें दबा काया पात है । अगर आप वर्कर्स को तरीक करेंगे तो वे आप को बताएंगे कि किस प्रकार के स्वेयर पार्ट्स आप खरीदें और कीन से बेहतर स्वेयर पार्ट्स हैं ।

दूसी प्रकार से मशीनरी के मेन्टेनेन्स की बात है । आप उन के मेन्टेनेन्स की जिम्मेदारी उन के ऊपर डालिये । उन के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी डालिये कि मशीनें अच्छी आई है या बुरी आई है । वे इस के बारे में बताए । मैनेजमेंट में, प्रबन्ध में सिक यूनियन का एक व्यक्ति बोर्ड में रखना काफी नहीं है । आप जो डेट डे वर्क की चीजें हैं, जो रोजाना काम में आने वाली चीजें हैं उन में वर्कर्स की छोटी, छोटी कमेटिया बना कर उन पर जिम्मेदारी डालिये । मैंने देखा है कि सनाजवादी देना में पुराने वर्कर्स काम करते कन्ने मैनेजर बन गये और जिस वरदा उनको बाँड़ी सी ट्रेनिंग दे कर उनको मैनेजर बना दिया गया, तो उन्होंने कारखाने को बहुत अच्छा कर दिया । उन्होंने कारखाने का खर्चा बटा दिया और प्रोफेशन बहुत बढ़ा दिया जिस से प्रोफिट बहुत ज्यादा हो गया । इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आप उन पर जिम्मेदारी डालिये क्योंकि काम के विषय में वे बहुत ज्यादा जानत हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि पार्टिसिपेशन के बारे में ज्यादा गहराई से विचार

होना चाहिए और इस की सम्भावना की ओर ध्यानपूर्वक की जायगी है । यह सर्वज्ञ की जन्मेसारी नहीं है किट्टे वियन इस के बारे में सुझाव कि पॉलिटेक्निक का क्या तरीका है । आप सुझाव क्योंकि अधिकार आप के हाथ में है, मैंनेमें आप के हाथ में है । आप सुझाव कि कितने प्रकार के आप बनें का अधीन प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं । इस विषय में बहुत कम काम हुआ है ।

अबकी चीज जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि बेकारी बहुत बढ़ गई है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि आज हमारी आबादी बहुत बढ़ गई है और आबादी के बढ़ने के साथ-साथ बेकारी बढ़ी है और पड़े-विड़े लोगों की बेकारी बहुत है। यह समस्या जितना सम्पूर्ण रूप चारण कर रही है, उस को देखते हुए जितनी चर्चा होनी चाहिए और जितना उस के बारे में प्रयत्न होना चाहिए वह बहुत कम है। अगर आप एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के रजिस्ट्रारों को देखें तो पाएंगे कि वे बहुत कम लोगों को सक्रिय वे पाई हैं। मैं यह समझना हूँ कि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज का जो तरीका है, उस को बदलने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। वह बहुत पुराना तरीका है और आज में 20 साल पहले का तरीका चला आ रहा है। वही रजिस्टर हैं और वही रूटीन बन गया है। मेरा ब्याल यह है कि इनका बदलने के लिए कुछ लोगों को बैठा चाहिए कुछ ट्रेड यूनियनों के लोग और आफिसर्स बैठें और एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के तरीके और प्रोसीजर को बदलें। और उत्तम सावे कि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज किस तरह में बेकार लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दे सकते हैं, किस तरह से नये नये रास्ते तलाश कर सकते हैं और किस तरह से वे उनके रोजगार का इतजाम कर सकते हैं वे एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज क्लबों में काम कर रहे हैं, बेहता में उनका काम नहीं है। बेहता में भी बेकारी की

समस्या है । उसकी भी वे गम्भीरता से  
नों की ओर हट कर पहुँच कर गहराई से विचार  
करें । यही मेरा निवेदन है ।

**SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN,**  
**THAMMA (Khammam);** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will be failing in my duty if I do not congratulate the Minister for the good legislation which he has brought for women. I being a firm believer in socialism, believe in equality and equal rights for men and women. The other day, somebody from this side quoted Lenin but he was snubbed. Lenin did believe in many great things. He believed in equality for both men and women. Our great Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru believed in it. These great men have liberated women to a great extent and helped in the economic and political emancipation of women. They command our great respect and gratitude for this.

The Minister during this session had brought forward two legislations, one was about equal wages for equal work and the other was about bidi workers legislation which would also, to some extent, help the women as he had explained in his reply. I request the Minister that the legislation on equal wages for equal work should not merely be on the statute book, but it should be implemented. The efforts of the Minister will be successful only when he implements it in right earnest. There are certain legislations which are on the statute book but are not being implemented. Certain procedures have to be evolved for getting it implemented. There are certain areas where women do more work than men, like plantation. Certain fine jobs in agriculture are done by women. Even some lower jobs are done by women but these are not recognised. Men are supposed to do hard work. Under these circumstances, how will you implement this act?



[Shrimati T. Lakshminathan]

The World has celebrated International Women Year only last year. This was the outcome of so many international conventions. In the Geneva Conference, it was decided that women should be treated as equal citizens along with men. It was proclaimed in this International Convention that equal wages for equal work would go a long way in enhancing the status of women.

There are a large number of volumes which the Labour Ministry has brought out on the status of women in industry wherein many details have been given. So, I do not doubt the sincerity of the Ministry, as far as the implementation of statutes is concerned. But, so far as equal wage for equal work is concerned, that part of the legislation seems to have been forgotten. So, I would request the hon. Minister to clarify the various measures they are taking towards the implementation of the statute and whether any progress has been achieved and whether any fruits have accrued to women labour as a result of it.

Then I come to the bidi workers. A large number of women are employed in the bidi industry. Merely because they are women, they get less wages. The health of the bidi workers is affected because of the nicotine which they inhale. I want to know what measures have been taken to alleviate their suffering and whether any family benefit will be given to the affected people.

Another big problem for women workers is looking after their children. In some cases the children are put under drug so that the women can go and work in the industry. In all socialist countries several measures have been taken for the welfare of children of women who are working in industry or agriculture. What have we done in the matter of providing creches? What measures

are they taking for the welfare of women who are working in industry?

It looks as if the Government is taking away all the rights of the middle classes by taking away the right to property.

So far as the Dowry Bill is concerned, it will certainly get the support of all women because it will certainly improve their lot.

What is the alternative to economic freedom of women? Panditji has tried to give them some economic freedom. But he himself felt that much more has to be given to them. The only alternative can be to provide them employment. In socialist countries more and more women take part in politics. Also, if you take the statistics of women in employment, there are more employed women in advanced countries and in fact in those countries the women feel proud that they are employed.

I would say that the Minister should in all sincerity try to help the women employed in industry. I hope he will get the co-operation of the Government and that he will not meet with the same fate as that of Shri Ganesh, who tried to do a lot for them.

As I come from a coal-mining area, I want to say that we are perturbed by the news about a number of deaths in accidents in coalmines. I hope the Government will seriously consider how to prevent accidents in mines and thereby save precious lives of workers.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण बोसो (सीकर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खय मन्त्री के अनुभव की, उनके परिचय की, उनके हार्ड वर्क की, उनकी ईमानदारी की बहुत प्रशंसा करता हूँ। इनके साथ इनके सज़्जदों के द्वारा जूँकि तुरन्त कार्रवाई की गई इस बातसे कम से कम पाँच बी से अधिक मजदूरों को बर्हा से रिया कर

पाया है। मेरी समस्या यह है कि राजस्थान के एक लाख मजदूर दिल्ली में, हरियाणा में, पंजाब में काम करते हैं और वे ख़ौन निर्माण का काम करते हैं, उनको जमादारों की भर्जान लाया जाता है, एक एक हजार रुपये उनको पेसवी दिया जाता है और यह पेसवी खपया उनका पूरा हो नहीं पाया है और बन्धकों की तरह से उनको काम करते रहना पड़ता है। उनके वास्ते कोई प्राविडेंट फंड का, बोनस का, तनखाह का एन्ड नहीं है। बारिश के दिनों में जब निर्माण का काम बन्द हो जाता है उस समय उन सब मजदूरों को राजस्थान भेज दिया जाता है उनकी औरतें और बच्चे जमानत के तौर पर यहाँ पर रख लिये जाते हैं, उनको नाजायज शराब बनाना और बूसरे बुरे काम सिखाये जाते हैं। उनको यहाँ के एरिया को न छोड़ने का प्रलोभन दिया जाता है। यह एक बड़ी समस्या है, इस पर पहले भी मैंने बात की थी। मैं मन्त्री जो से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली और राजस्थान के श्रम मन्त्रियों की एक संयुक्त बैठक बुलायें और विचार करके इस समस्या का कोई हल निकालें जिनमें उनको कांड सिस्टम दिया जाये और उनका रिकार्ड रखा जाये। इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

माइन्स लेबर के वेलफेयर के बारे में मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें बहुत झगड़े हैं। आप एक छोटी सी कमेटी बनाइये और उनको जांच करने दीजिये ताकि वह लेबर वेलफेयर के बारे में आपको एक रिपोर्ट पेश कर सके और आप उस पर कार्यवाही कर सकें।

मैं भी दामोदर वड्डे का इस मामले में समर्थन करता हूँ कि सेफ्टी माइन्स का महकमा बहुत छोटा है, वहाँ स्टाफ बहुत थोड़ा है। जबकि माइन्स में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है, माइन्स बढ़ रही हैं तो उसके मुताबिक स्टाफ भी बढ़ाना चाहिये ताकि सही देख रेख हो सके

और माइन्स का काच डीक हाकल में बन्द सके। उसकी तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

राजस्थान की सीमेंट फ़ैक्टरी सवाई माधोपुर और जाम्बर जैक के हजारों मजदूर बेकार हैं। मैं उनकी तरह आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आप अन्य मन्त्रालयों से सम्पर्क कीजिये और कुछ ऐसा सालनैल बँठाइये जिससे इन मजदूरों की यह समस्या का हल निकले।

खेतिहर मजदूर धारों में एक-एक और दो-दो घंटे काम करते हैं। उनके लिये कई तरह के कायदे कानून हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि जल्दी में कोई कानून न बनाया जाये बल्कि उनकी सब बातों की यथावत देखकर ऐसा कानून बनाया जाये ताकि बड़ा भलाति न फैले। ट्रेड यूनियनों को खेतिहर मजदूरों में न घुसने दिया जाये, बरजा बड़ा पर झगड़े हो जायेंगे, हिन्दू मुस्लिम, एक तरह की पार्टी बन जायेगी, और बड़ा फिनाय होंगे। उनको रोकने के लिये एक तरह का सस्ता और सीधा कानून बनाइये जिससे बड़ा सही रूपरेखा हो सके।

ये और काम के मामले में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप पे कितनी भी बढाइये लेकिन उसके साथ काम जरूर फ़िस्त कीजिये। अगर यह नहीं कर पायेगे तो मजदूरों को इन्स्टैंटिव नहीं मिलेगा और प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ पायेगा। इसलिये जिस मजदूर की मजदूरी बढ़ा रहे हैं, उसके साथ काम भी जोड़िये, चाहे 8 घंटे काम करने वाले मजदूरों को 10 परसेंट कटौती करके काम दीजिये लेकिन उसके साथ काम जरूर जोड़िये।

हिन्दुस्तान में बिल्डिंग इंडस्ट्री सबसे बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है, इसमें गारे, चूने से लेकर पत्थर और सीमेंट तक प्रयोग होता है। इसमें करोड़ों मजदूर काम करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में किन्हीं कारणों से निर्माण का काम बन्द हो गया है, बल्कि ठप्प हो गया है। मेरा निवेदन

### [श्री श्रीकृष्ण मोदी]

है कि दूसरे मन्त्रालयों से बिचार करके इस निर्माण के काम को धीरे धीरे करवाइये, बरना कुछ दिनों के बाद बड़ी अजीब समस्या होने वाली है। मजदूरों की स्थिति भयंकर रूप से खराब होने वाली है, क्योंकि बेकारी बढ़ रही है। एमरजेंसी के कारण जो समस्या है वह नजर नहीं आ रही है लेकिन बहुत मजदूर बेकार हो चके हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि धीरे धीरे मन्त्रालयों से ताल मेल बैठ कर इस समस्या का हल निकालिये।

14 hrs.

सरकार ने पड़े लिखे नवयुवकों और युवक इजीनियरों को कल कारखाने लगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया। उसने उन लोगों को आर्थिक सहायता भी दी और अन्य कई सुविधायें भी दीं, जिसके कारण उन लोगों ने कारखाने लगाने। लेकिन आज यह देखा जा रहा है कि उन कारखानों की क्या हालत है। श्री शास्त्री ने कहा कि अगर ऐसे कारखानों अपने मजदूरों को बाहर निकालें, तो उनको भीसा में बन्द कर दिया जाये। आखिर सरकार कितने लोगों को भीसा में बन्द करेगी? मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार कोई बोर्ड या कमेटी बनाये, जो स्मॉल स्केल इंडस्ट्री के इन कारखानों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करे, उन समस्याओं को हल करने का प्रयत्न करे और उनको सब सुविधाओं दें। अगर सब भी वे कारखाने किसी कारण न चल सकें, तो उसे उन लोगों को सीधे तौर पर कहना चाहिए कि वे अपने कारखाने बन्द कर सकते हैं और अपने मजदूरों को छुड़ती कर सकते हैं। यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, और उसको अपनी यह जिम्मेदारी निभानी चाहिए।

सरकार को नेशनल बेजिज का कोई एक स्केल बनाना चाहिए। आज कहीं तो मजदूरों की एक परिभाषा है और कहीं कोई दूसरी परिभाषा है। किसी कारखाने में 20

रुपये तय किये गये हैं और किसी में 25 रुपये कोई भिन्नमय और वैक्समन बेज तय करनी चाहिए, और ऐसा सभी सम्बन्धित बातों को ध्यान में रख कर करना चाहिए। सीमेंट फॅक्टरियों के लिए बहुत अधिक मजदूरी तय की गई है। बीस पच्चीस टन का एक मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट इतना पैसा नहीं दे सकता है। इसलिए स्मॉल स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज की सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर, अलग अलग कारखानों के लिए अलग अलग बेजिज तय न करके, नेशनल लेवल पर एक ही बेजिज निश्चित करनी चाहिए, ताकि कहीं अक्षान्ति न हो।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हरियाणा, पंजाब और दिल्ली में राजस्थान के एक लाख आदमी काम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इन तीनों प्रान्तों में 8 लाख मजदूर ऐसे हैं, जो पूरा राजस्थान खाली करके यहाँ आ गये हैं। उन लोगों के परिवारों के बड़े व्यक्ति और छोटे बच्चे ही राजस्थान में हैं, जो थोड़ी-बहुत खेती की जमीन पर काम करके अपना गुजारा करने हैं। बाकी सब जवान औरत और लड़किया यहाँ मजदूरी कर रही हैं।

उन लोगों को यहाँ कोई राजन कार्ड नहीं दिया गया है, जिससे वे अपना नामांकन प्राप्त कर सकें। न उनके रहने के लिए कोई मकान है। वे लोग झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहते हैं। जब यहाँ पार्लियामेंट की बिल्डिंग बनती है, तो वे अपनी झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियाँ यहाँ डाल देते हैं। यहाँ काम कम होने पर चार साल के बाद वे उठ कर फरीदाबाद चले जाते हैं। वहाँ से उठ कर वे रामकृष्णपुरम् चले आते हैं। इसी तरह वे लोग एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाते रहते हैं। उनका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है।

सरकार यह हुजियारी खरूर करती है कि चुनाव के समय वह उन लोगों के नाम

बोटबं लिस्ट में दर्ज कर देती है, और फिर उन का हाथ पकड़ कर उन्हें कांग्रेस के लिए बोट डालने के लिए ले जाती है। लेकिन उन लोगों को कोई फीसलिटी नहीं दी जाती है। उन लोगों में से 90 परसेंट लोग शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के हैं। कोई वनया-ब्राह्मण यह काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारे जैसे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग ही यह काम करने हैं।

मेरा सुझाव है कि उन लोगों को भ्रमण भ्रमण यूनिटों में बसा कर उनके लिए रहने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये, उनके लिए हॉस्पिटल और पार्क आदि की व्यवस्था की जाये। उन को तो पीने का पानी भी नसीब नहीं होता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उन लोगों की तरफ थोड़ा ध्यान दिया जाये।

सवाई माधोपुर फैक्टरी में पाच हजार मजदूर काम करने हैं। उनके अलावा उनके परिवार वाले, और दुकानदार, कपड़े वाले तथा साइकल वाले आदि अन्य सम्बन्धित लोग भी हैं। पाच हजार बे समझ लें। वह सवाई माधोपुर जिनना नया बसा हुआ है वह सारा का सारा बरबाद हो गया है। आज उसको बन्द हुए 11 महीने हो गए और कुछ भी नहीं हुआ। अभी पाच पाच सौ रुपया बड़ी मुश्किल से दिया है। उनका बोनस वगैरह भी सब खा गए बीच में। उसको रजिस्ट्रारों में नहीं चढ़ाया। तो उनको क्यों नहीं पकड़ कर बन्द करने? उनसे कौनसी रिश्तेदारी है आप की है? वह जो भाग कर अमेरिका और इंग्लैंड में बैठे हुए हैं उनको क्यों नहीं वहां से पकड़ कर मंगाते? आज ही मेरे पास राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री हरदेव जोशी जी का लैटर आया है जिसमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि बहुत जल्दी से जल्दी उस फैक्ट्री को चालू कर रहे हैं। तो वह जल्दी से जल्दी कब तक होगा। आज से तीन महीने पहले वह एक ओवर बिज का उद्घाटन करने गए थे तब उन्होंने कहा था कि जल्दी से जल्दी चालू कर रहे हैं। बीच में

उनको तीन लेटर लिखे तो कहा जल्दी से जल्दी कर रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा, उन्होंने कहा कि जोशी जी को लेटर लिख दिया है, वह बहुत जल्दी से जल्दी करेंगे। तो वह जल्दी से जल्दी कितना लम्बा होता है? मेरा निवेदन है कि उस फैक्ट्री को अपने हाथ में लेकर जल्दी से जल्दी चालू किया जाय। अपने हाथ में नहीं ले सकते तो राजस्थान सरकार के मन्त्रे डालिए, लेकिन उसको चालू करिए। एक तरफ तो आप मजदूरों को काम दे रहे हैं दूसरी तरफ उनको मार रहे हैं। एक खुनी हुई फैक्ट्री जो एशिया के अन्दर सबसे बड़ी सीमेंट की फैक्ट्री है जिसमें करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा है उस पर ध्यान नहीं जाता। ध्यान किस पर है? आज चाय की फैक्ट्री का उद्घाटन करेंगे, आज 7-बिस्कुट की फैक्ट्री का उद्घाटन करेंगे, आज मूर्गे मूर्गी के दरबे का उद्घाटन करेंगे। यह क्या है? ये फैक्ट्रियां हैं? उद्घाटन करने चलो तो इधर चलो जहां दस हजार पन्द्रह हजार आदमी काम करते हो।

दूसरी बात—खान में दब कर आदमी मर जाय तो उसको पाच हजार या दो हजार रुपया देकर पीछा छुड़ा नेग क्योंकि वह छोटा है आप से लड़ नहीं सकता है। पर हवाई जहाज में आदमी मर जाय तो उसको एक लाख रुपया देगे। उसकी जान में और उसकी जान में कितना अन्तर है? क्या उसका खून नहीं निकलता काटने से? पानी निकलता है? उसका थोड़ा सा हिस्सा तो सोचना चाहिए। यह क्या कि एक आदमी 20 हजार का? लाखों बीस बीस हजार के में खरीदना है कितने खरीदवाते हों? ये अफसर बैठे हुए हैं। इन में से बताओ किमी को तनख्वाह लाखों में खरीदता है दस बीस। लेकिन नहीं, उनकी जान में जान ही नहीं समझते हैं। ऐसा समझते हैं जैसे मर्ग मर्गी को पकड़ कर काट दिया। अगर रेलवे वालों को पचास हजार और हवाई जहाज वालों को 1 लाख देते हो तो एक वर्कर को भी एक लाख देना

### [श्री श्रीकर लाल बजाज]

पक्षी जो खान में खर कर मर जाता है या बछरी मारते हुए पानी में डूब कर मर जाता है। वह भी तो मजदूर है। आप ने कितने मछिलारों के लिए मकान बना दिए ? कितने पक्षी के कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान बना दिए ? किसी के लिए बनाने का सवाल ही नहीं है। आपकी खुद की लिबोटी नहीं सम्भलती, दूसरे की क्या सम्भालेंगे ? मेरा निवेदन है कि आप कुछ न कुछ इन मजदूरों के लिए करें।

आपने एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज आफिसें खोल रखे हैं—नूतने खाने के भण्डे जो तब नाम निकालते हैं जब दो सौ रुपये, पांच सौ रुपये उनको दे दो। ऐसे ऐसे अधिकारी बैठे हुए हैं। आप चल कर बैक करें। दस दस बारह बारह साल के धादमी रजिस्टर किए हुए बैठे हैं लेकिन नये जिन्होंने रुपया दे दिया उनका कार्ड निकाल कर भर्ती करा दिया फैक्ट्री में। पुरानों को कह दिया कि तीन महीने बाद आओ 6 महीने बाद आओ। आप इन चोरों और डाकुओं को मीसा में पकड़िये। हमारे जैसों को पकड़ने से क्या होगा आप उनको पकड़ने का नाम नहीं लेते। बैक ही नहीं करते हैं।

फिर परिवार निबोधन करवाओ तब मजदूरी पर लगायेंगे। वह भी करवा लिया। फिर क्या हुआ ? तीन महीने के लिए लगा दिया और फिर फैक्ट्री से भगा दिया। क्यों साहब ? कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां यही तरीका है कि परमानेंट नहीं करते किसी को। कैम्पुधल सेबर भी काम करो। तीन तीन पांच पांच साल के धादमी पड़े हुए हैं और कैम्पुधल रखे जाते हैं। आप क्यों नहीं सुनते हैं। उनको परमानेंट क्यों नहीं करते। कई सानों से इस सुन रहे थे कि बोनस तय हो रहा है। हमारे कोश्र में इतनी फैक्ट्रियां हैं इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन भादि की वे सारे के सारे

पूछते थे कि कब कब हो रहा है। हम कहते थे सब हो रहा है, सब हो रहा है फिर जब तय हुआ तो बोला पहाड़, निकली बुद्धिया—सिर्फ चार परसेंट। यह क्या बात हुई ? जो महाजन है, जो फैक्टरी का मसलिक है वह देना चाहता था लेकिन आपने हाथ पकड़ लिया। आपने उधर अपनी जेब से निकाल कर चार आने दे दिये और उसके बारह आने बचा दिये। वह बारह आने क्या चुनाव के लिये हैं। तो वह बारह आने मजदूर को मिलने चाहिये। बीस परसेन्ट अगर आप लागू करते हैं तो बीस परसेन्ट अपनी जेब से भी निकालिए। एक सा कानून होना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से प्रशिक्षण कान में आप 60 रुपये दे रहे हैं। आज की हम महगाई में 60 रुपये से क्या बनता है ? यहां पर इनकी तनख्वाह 5 सौ से हजार हो गई लेकिन उनको जो रात दिन फाहले भिम रहे हैं लोह पर उनको सिर्फ 60 रुपया। फिर ट्रेनिंग के बाद मजदूरी का ठिकाना भी नहीं। वे कहते हैं कि हम तो प्रशिक्षण देते हैं, मजदूरी का हमने ठेका नहीं लिया है। तो यह ठेका क्या हमारे ऊपर छोड़ दिया है ? आप मिनिस्टर हैं, आप कानून पास करवा दें कि ट्रेनिंग वाले को तुरन्त काम मिलेगा। जहा भी बैकेन्सी हो वहा पर उसको जगह दी जाएगी। अगर नहीं देते हैं तो डी० आई० आर० और मीसा में बन्द करे।

श्री मूल बन्द डाला (पाली) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दस मिनट जो मिले हैं उसमें मैं खास खास बातें कहना चाहूंगा।

होममिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है -

"The foremost gain of the Emergency is that the industrial labour has generally reacted to the emergency measures with a sense of

understanding and cooperation. Production has increased all round. The number of man-days lost owing to strikes, etc., have come down substantially."

बहुत अच्छी बात कही गई है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार या प्रवेश की सरकारों ने अगर समाज के किसी अंग के साथ खिन्नाहट किया है तो वह मजदूर ही हैं। अगर भाषण देना हो मजदूरों के लिये तो कहा जाता है कि मजदूर देश के प्राण हैं, मजदूर देश के निर्माणकर्ता हैं। हम लोग मजदूरों के लिये बहुत अच्छा भाषण देते हैं। खुशी की बात है, मिनिस्टर साहब भी वहाँ पर आ गये हैं। तो मैं कह रहा था जो हम लोग हैं, नेता लोग जो हैं उनको एक बड़ा काम हासिल है वह यह कि मजदूरों को भाषण बड़ा जोर का देते हैं। एक जगह कहते हैं

"Labour is the backbone of the nation's economy."

"...labour was far superior to capital. Without labour, gold, silver and copper were a useless burden. It was labour which extracted the precious ore from the bowels of the earth"

"He could quite conceive labour existing without capital, but not capital without labour. To him labour was 'not gold but priceless'."

तो हम लोग बातें बहुत अच्छी करते हैं। लेकिन हम लोग ऐसी बातें करते हैं कि हमें कभी बर्द भी होता है या नहीं? जो मेहनत करने वाले हैं जो अपना खून पसीना बहाते हैं वह सिर्फ जिन्दा रह रहे हैं। लेकिन जो कुछ भी काम नहीं करता है, उसने अपनी तिजोरियों में सिक्के भर लिये। शायद इन लोगों को कभी नर्न आती हो, हमारी नीतिवा कितनी ही अच्छी हों, लेकिन ईमान-दारी और निष्ठा से जनता पालन न किया

जाय, तो हम कहा रहेंगे, इसके क्या परिणाम निकले। आज मासिक कौन बन रहा है? काम करने वाला नहीं, बीतान वाला मासिक बन रहा है और इनमें हमारा अम विभाग एक कसीडी है। अम मंत्री जी के दिमाग में जो बात है, वह मैं जानता हूँ चाहे डिस्टिलन की वजह से वह न कहें, लेकिन आप के दिल की पड़ कर मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—आपके अनगिनत कानून हैं, लेकिन इन 28 सालों में अगर हमने किसी के साथ अन्याय किया है तो वह "मजदूर" है, मजदूर की हालत गिरी है और चन्द लोग ऊपर उठे हैं, जो ऊपर उठे हैं वह मजदूर की हड्डियों पर ऊपर उठे हैं। मजदूर को क्या मिला—हड्डिया, गरीबी, खराब मकान, पूँजीपतियों को क्या मिला—अच्छे मकान, ऐश-व-आराम, घन बीतन, का प्रदर्शन। मेरे दिमाग में अकसर यह बात पैदा होती है—जितने कानून हम बनाते हैं, जितनी बातें हम अपने मुँह से निकालते हैं, वे कब पूरी होंगी? हम ऐसी बातें मुँह से क्यों निकालते हैं जिनको हम पूरा नहीं कर सकते। हमने एक तरह से मजदूरों के साथ बहुत बड़ा पाप किया है। हमलिये कौन जिम्मेदार है—बड़े लेबर नेता जिम्मेदार हैं, सब जगह नेता ही नेता आते हैं, मजदूर नहीं आता है। पब्लिक अन्डरटैकिंग्स कमेटी ने एक जगह कहा है —

"The Committee are strongly in favour of participation of workers and their representatives in management of Public Undertakings. By worker's participation in management, the Committee understand that (i) workers through their duly elected representatives, must physically participate in actual decision-making, (ii) this participation should be at all levels beginning from the shop level to the Board of Directors and (iii) the participation means that workers and their representatives should not be consulted, but should also feel that they are actual partners in management."

[श्री मूल कथन बाला]

*The purpose of workers' participation in management is to arouse among the workers a sense of identity, belongingness and participation with a view to promote industrial harmony and maximise production."*

न नेशनल वेज पालिसी बनी न मजदूरों को हिस्सेदार बनाया और न इण्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट के अन्दर मजदूर खुली अदालत में बोल सकता है। वर्षों के बाद उसको जजमेंट मिलता है। एक तरफ पढ़ा-लिखा बैरिस्टर मालिक के पक्ष में बकालत करता है और दूसरी तरफ एक टूटा-फूटा आदमी मजदूरों की तरफ से वकील बन कर खड़ा होता है। इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट में कब सशोधन आया ? कम्पेन्सेशन एक्ट में अब कुछ हुआ है, लेकिन जो बातें हम कह रहे हैं उनको कब पूरा करेंगे।

आज 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम की बहुत चर्चा है, लेकिन आप ईमानदारी से देखें तो इस तरह से एक प्वाइंट भी पूरा नहीं हो सकता। आप अपने उस चैप्टर को देखें, जो 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम के बारे में आपने लिखा है। मुझे बहुत दुख है—कम से कम मजदूरों से तो झूठ न बोलें। एवालीशन आफ बाण्डेड लेबर को लीजिये—मैं जानता हूँ, श्रम मंत्री जी कभी भी बात को ज्यादा बना कर नहीं कहते, इसके लिये मैं उनकी तारीफ करता हूँ—उन्होंने कहा कि बाण्डेड लेबर के बारे में किमी स्टेट ने जवाब नहीं दिया, तब फिर यह कैसे इम्प्लीमेंट होगा। फिर इनके सैक्रेटेरिएट ने इसके लिए तीन बेज भर दिए—ऐसे होगा, वैसे होगा, वर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन होगा, सबको मिनिमम बेज मिलेगा। मैं कहता हूँ कुछ नहीं होगा, आपका मिनिमम बेज ऐक्ट ही लागू नहीं होगा। मैं अभी अभी 60 आंकों में देख कर आया हूँ कि न वहाँ पर कोई

5 तय होने वाला है और न कोई सर्व और औरत का बराबर सनच्चाइ देने वाला है। न वहाँ पर पार्टिसिपेशन का सवाल है, न बाण्डेड लेबर का सवाल है और न मजदूर हिस्सेदार बन सकता है—जब कि ये सब बातें आपके 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम की आइटम्स हैं। आपने कहा है कि हमने ऐग्नेन्सिप-शिप के लिये काफी काम किया है—आप कहते हैं—

*"New Apprenticeship Scheme to Enlarge Employment and Training Especially for Weaker Sections: The progress relating to the provision of training facilities under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961 both in regard to the number of seats located as well as utilised, had not been satisfactory; moreover as on the 31st March, 1975, out of 1.10 lakhs located seats, only 0.69 lakhs seats had been utilised."*

अतः आप ने 1 लाख 10 हजार लिखा है। और वहाँ पर हुआ क्या है ? यह आप के आंकड़े हैं, आप की किताबें हैं। कोई इस धोखे में न रह जाय कि 20 सूची कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हम काफी काम कर रहे हैं। मजदूरों ने उत्पादन बढ़ाया, देश आगे बढ़ा, लेकिन उन के लिये 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम के अन्दर क्या काम हो गया ? बाण्डेड लेबर क्या खत्म हो गया ? मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट को किसने लागू कर दिया ? यह बाने धर्म! तक नहीं हुई। मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। जो आप ने श्रमिकों के लिए मकान बनाये हैं, कई सालों से मजदूर उन में रह रहे हैं 20 साल से रह रहे हैं। क्या आप उन को मालिकाना हक देंगे ? सारे मकानों की हालत खराब हो गई, फिर भी मजदूर उन में रह रहे हैं। आप किस्तों पर मजदूरों को मकानों का मालिक बना दीजिए। पाली में 700 मकान हैं, उन की कोई मरम्मत नहीं होती, पुताई नहीं होती।

मेरी मांग है कि मजदूरों को मालिक बना दिया जाये और किस्ती में पैसा ले लिया जाये।

आप ने क्या कहा

"The Board continued to provide training for three months at various regional centres...."

मुझे आज भी मानूम नहीं हुआ कि मजदूरों पर कितना रुपया खर्च किया है। क्या कोई मजदूर दो महीने में ट्रेड हो जाता है? क्या ट्रेनिंग देते हैं? क्यों रुपया बरबाद करते हैं। बैलफेयर मेजर्स का असफर लोग ही फायदा उठाते हैं, मजदूर नहीं। यह सारी बकवास है। कोई मजदूर का बेटा अभी तक वकील नहीं बना। आप मजदूरों को पूरी ट्रेनिंग दोजिए। तीन महीने में आप क्या मजदूर को वकील बना देंगे? और उसमें भी जो मिल मालिक के चमचे होते हैं वही ट्रेनिंग में जाते हैं। जैसा हमारे श्रम मंत्री का दिल है मैं उन से कहूंगा कि मजदूर की नीति में पूरा परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। और राज्य सरकारों पर धमक को न छोड़िये। कानून तो यहा हम बनाये और लागू करे राज्य सरकारें। फिर हमारे श्रम मंत्री उन को बुलाते हैं, उन से पूछते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि आप के पास क्या तरीका है जिस से आप उन को सजा दे सके जो राज्य आप के कानूनों को लागू न करे?

मजदूरों के साथ अगर कोई न्याय हम चाहते हैं तो हमें परिवर्तन करना होगा नीति में और पूँजीवाद को खत्म कर के दोलत की इज्जत खत्म करनी होगी तथा श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ानी होगी। यह तभी हो सकता है जब श्रमिकों को हम महत्व देंगे।

**श्री राम हैडाऊ (रामटेक) :** उपाध्यक्ष जी, देश में श्रमिक मजदूरों की दुर्दशा देख कर सरकार की कबली और करली में अन्तर का

अनुभव होता है। पूँजी प्रधान अर्थ-व्यवस्था में पूँजीपति और मालिक हमेशा प्रोटेक्ट होता है और मजदूरों का शोषण जारी रहता है। इस देश के कपडा उद्योग में मिलों पर जो टैक्सेज लगते हैं उन को बचाने के लिये पावरलूम इंडस्ट्री का जन्म हुआ। और पावरलूम इंडस्ट्री में मजदूरों का किस ढंग से शोषण होता है और पावरलूम इंडस्ट्री के मालिक सरकार को भी कैसे गुमराह करते हैं, यह मैं बताना चाहता हू। पावरलूम इंडस्ट्री में 75 प्रतिशत पावरलूम बेनामी और अन-रजिस्टर्ड है, जिन का कोई सही रिकार्ड आज तक शासन के पास नहीं है और न मालिक ही कोई रिकार्ड रखता है। सभी प्रकार की करों की चोरी, अपवचन मालिकों द्वारा किया जाता है। एक्साइज ड्यूटी वे नहीं भरते हैं, इन्वम टैक्स नहीं भरते हैं, आक्टराय भी नहीं भरते हैं और लेबर एक्ट का पालन नहीं करते हैं और शासन के आदेशों के विरुद्ध काम करते हैं। हम देखते हैं कि रंगीन साडी पावरलूम पर बनाने के आदेश नहीं हैं, फिर भी रंगीन साडी पावरलूम पर निकाली जा रही है।

मजदूरों की हालत यह है कि 12, 12 घंटे तक पावरलूम पर मजदूरों से काम लिया जाता है लेकिन उन को सिर्फ ढाई और तीन रुपये तक ही मजदूरी दी जाती है। जिस दिन काम नहीं किया उस दिन की उन को मजदूरी नहीं दी जाती और मजदूरों से दो दो, चार चार यत्र कर्घे जैसे मिला म चलते हैं, उन से चलवाते हैं और इस का परिणाम यह हो गया है कि पावरलूम पर काम करने वाले 80 प्रतिशत मजदूर टी० बी० के शिकार हैं। इन मजदूरों को काम की गारन्टी नहीं है और न ही इन को बोनस मिलता है और न प्रोविडेंट फंड और जब चाहे काम पर से उन्हें भगा देते हैं। आज उनकी इतनी बुरी दशा है कि बेचारा मजदूर आधा पेट भूखा रह कर जानवरों की तरह काम करता है और एक गुलामी की ज़िन्दगी बसर कर रहा है। पावरलूम में



### [ श्रीसर हज्ज ]

काम करने वाले मजदूरों की सही जानकारी अगर सरकार हासिल करना चाहती है, तो मैं यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि पावरलूम में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए एक कमेटी का गठन किया जाए और उस कमेटी में मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि रहें। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को गुमराह करने वाले यंत्रकरबा मालिकों ने अनगिनत घन जोड़ा है। महाराष्ट्र में सिर्फ मालेगांव और भिवंडी में यंत्रकरबा मालिकों पर यदि छापा मारा गया, तो मुझे विश्वास है कि सिर्फ इन दो शहरों में ही 50 करोड़ रुपये का काला घन सरकार हस्तगत कर सकेगी। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस इंडस्ट्री में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की समस्याओं की ओर सरकार ध्यान दे और सरकार को गुमराह कर काला कारनामा करने वाले मालिकों की तरफ भी सरकार नजर रखे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

**SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI** (Jamshedpur): Though I raise to support the demands of the Ministry of Labour I would like to point out a few things. I think the Labour Minister will kindly make a note of them.

We achieved independence 27 or 28 years back. But the condition of labour in the country is still very very poor. The most essential requirements such as housing, hospitals, schools, and other facilities like Welfare Centres in both the public and private sectors have not been provided, in spite of the fact that the Act is there.

A large number of people are engaged in the Railways. The Railways are also lagging behind in this regard. Government should implement the provisions of the Act, and if necessary, amend the Labour Act in the interest of labour. Sir, the production automatically goes up if the worker is happy and the worker feel happy if the

production goes up. This you can notice in every field. But the Labour Ministry has to take proper care of the welfare of the labour class in the country because the overall charge is that of the Ministry of Labour. Whichever may be the plant, the Ministry of Labour is responsible for labour conditions. I quote a few figures from the statistics given in this book supplied to us a few days back. The total population in the country is to the tune of 60 crores or near about it. The percentage of workers to the total population is, 32.9 per cent. Of this 31 per cent of labour is in Bihar itself. Regarding employment in the public sector, it is Rs. 1.24 crores. Regarding pay-range, 13.45 lakhs are getting between Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 only. This is shown in this Statistics Book which has been supplied to us. I am telling all these things to you to show how poor the labour conditions are.

Coming to employment in mines, in coal, copper chromite, diamond, gold, gypsum, iron ore, limestone, magnesite, manganese ore, mica, stone and others, only 7.19 lakh labour is employed. This is very low, considering the whole population of the country. Now, Sir, in Bihar itself, the employment in mines is to the tune of 28.7 lakhs whereas the total number in the country is 7.19 lakhs. Bihar has got more than one-third labour working in mines.

There are many applications pending with the Employment Exchanges. The number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes applications on the live registers of employment exchanges upto 1975 had been to the tune of 9.14 lakhs. Now, the average weekly rate per labour in the mines areas is Rs 76.14 per week. It comes to near about Rs. 806 per month, for the worker who works below the ground in these mines. The workers working in these mica mines in Bihar gets only Rs. 28.06 per week. It comes to Rs. 104 per month. This is what is being paid to the labour there. For the labourer in the open-cast mine, the rate is Rs. 96 only per month.

I now come to the subject of Minimum Wage. I do not know what is wrong with the Minimum Wages Act, in regard to clay mines and china-clay mines in these areas. No notification in this regard has yet been issued. This is the statistics given in this Book and this is the position even in 1973. This book is not up to date but it shows the prevailing position there and if this is revised you will know the exact position. This shows how the poor labourers there are not getting their minimum wage. For one male worker in Bihar, the minimum wage is Rs. 1.19 per day. In Punjab it is Rs. 3.15 per day, according to this Report.

Regarding the growth of trade unions, there are about 21,757 trade unions in the country. 1930 workers unions are filing the returns. 19,820 labour unions are bogus unions. Why are you allowing them to function?

I am now coming to my area Jamshedpur. The Tata Steel Company has retrenched about 3,000 labourers. On various frivolous grounds they are being dismissed. Some of the workers are being compulsorily retired. I do not know why no action is taken against these big steel plant owners.

There is lot of corruption in the Employment Exchanges. I know about Bihar and the rampant corrupt in which is prevailing there. Unless you bribe, not a single paper will move. No one will get any chance of interview unless he bribes the officer. Whenever anybody goes to the Employment Exchange, he is told that unless you pay so much you will not get the chance. This is still continuing even during the emergency. I request you to go and enquire about the situation in Jamshedpur and you will be able to see the position yourself.

I come now to Chasnala Mines. This accident took place on 27-12-74. After 3 months there was another accident. I want to know what has the Department been doing? If the Management

has not been listening to you, you should have taken action against them, and if your officers are not working properly you should take action against them, but nothing appears to have been done.

Now, Sir, when I went to the Chasnala mine myself, I was not satisfied with the progress of work at the second horizon. When I told the Minister of Steel as to why their staff is giving wrong information as to when the mine would be commissioned, he said that in future they will not give such information. Sir, we went that we should be given a clear-cut reply as to when the mine would be commissioned.

Sir, some of the hon. Members said that officers of the Labour Ministry are running away to Coal India Ltd. Coal India Ltd. is also a Government Undertaking. The Labour Ministry should not allow the officers to go to Coal India Ltd. Why should one department of the Government of India suffer at the cost of the other? They should not be given permission.

Lastly, Sir, I will suggest that you should have labour inspectors at the block level because if you want to check the minimum wages in the remote areas you must have inspectors at the block level.

श्री मोहनलाल इत्याहल (बीरकपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे सिबर मिनस्ट्री की  
ग्रान्ट्स के बारे में सिर्फ दो-तीन बातें कहनी हैं,  
इससे पहले मेरे श्री साथी बोल चुके हैं।

सिबर मिनस्ट्री की कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी  
में 9, 10 बरस से काम करते हुए मेरा तजुर्बा  
हो गया है, मैंने देखा है कि जिस तरह से यह  
सिबर मिनस्ट्री हैल्पलैस और इन-इफेक्टिव है,  
वैसी और कोई मिनस्ट्री इन-इफेक्टिव नहीं है।  
इसको इसी हालत में रखा गया है। इस  
मिनस्ट्री का कोई कैबिनेट का स्टेटस भी

### [श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल]

नहीं है। एम्प्लायर्स इनकी रिकमेंडेन्स को मानते नहीं हैं, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जो चाहती हैं, वैसे ही करती हैं, वह इनकी बातें नहीं सुनती हैं। पब्लिक सेक्टर वाले सेक्टर के बारे में जो चाहते हैं, करते हैं, इनसे कोई प्रोपिनियन भी नहीं लेते हैं। मैंने इसके बारे में कॉन्फ्लिक्ट कमेटी में बार-बार सवाल उठाया लेकिन इसका कोई जवाब नहीं मिला।

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के बारे में बार-बार यहाँ सवाल उठाता हूँ लेकिन यही बात सामने आती है कि जवाब नहीं आया है, आने पर दिया जायेगा। बहुत कम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने जवाब दिया है, जो कि गैर-कानूनी तौर से काम कर रही है। इस सिलसिले में मैं दो-एक एग्जम्पल्स देना चाहता हूँ। जब मैं कमेटी में सवाल उठाता हूँ, तो मिनिस्टर हेल्पलैस होते हैं, कहते हैं कि जवाब नहीं आया है, क्या करें। ये किसी चीज का साफ जवाब नहीं दे पाते हैं।

हमारे यहाँ के जूट मिल में बदली वालों के बारे में इनको आबिट्रेटर बनाया गया। इन्होंने अपना अवार्ड भी दिया, लेकिन उसे भी नहीं माना गया। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये था कि एम्प्लायर को परसू कर के इस अवार्ड को मनवाते, क्योंकि यह रीजनल था। लेकिन एक छोटे एम्प्लायर ने हाई-कोर्ट में केस कर दिया, जो कि पैडिंग है। अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को-आपरेट करती तो वह आसानी से हो सकता था। हजारों आवामी रिट्रिब्यूट हो चुके हैं और हजारों को टैप्पोरेरी बना दिया गया है। जूट इंडस्ट्री में यह हालत है। जो सैट्रल सबवैक है, उसमें भी इनका इफेक्टिव इंटरवैशन नहीं है।

अबरा जूट मिल में वर्कर्स को बोक्स नहीं दिया गया। वर्कर्स ने डिमांड किया कि

मैनेजमेंट को टेक-ओवर किया जाये। 29 लाख का प्राफिट है और 7 हजार मजदूर वर्कर पड़े हैं। लेकिन कोई इफेक्टिव इंटरवैशन नहीं हुआ, न स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का और न कोई और। मिल मालिक भागा-भागा फिरता है दिल्ली में और कहता है कि कार लो मेरा क्या करोगे। इस मिनिस्ट्री के काम पर तरस आता है।

बहुत से लोग कहते हैं कि श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी बड़े एफिक्टिव मिनिस्टर हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह बड़े बेचारे हैं। उन पर तरस आता है। कौन सुनता है उन की? उन की बगल में शिपिंग मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं। अगर वह कुछ कहते हैं, तो कहा जाता है कि तुम क्यों इन्टरवीन करते हो। पब्लिक सेक्टर भी उन की नहीं सुनता है। प्राविडेंट फंड के करोड़ों रुपये मार लिये गये हैं, लेकिन सैट्रल और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के द्वारा उन के रियलाइजेशन के लिए कोई इफेक्टिव स्टेप नहीं लिया गया है। सजा को बढ़ाने के लिए कानून को प्रमेड किया गया है लेकिन फिर भी कोई असर नहीं हुआ है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट, रिजनल डायरेक्टर और इम्प्लायर वगैरह के बीच में रहने से सब मामले पैडिंग पड़े हुए हैं।

हर जगह ई० एस० आई० से वर्कर्स का हेरासमेंट होता है। डाक्टर जो दवायें प्रेस्क्राइब करते हैं, वे नहीं मिलती हैं। उन को सिर्फ खाल पानी दिया जाता है। इसी तरह महीनों तक उन का पेमेंट नहीं होता है। ई० एस० आई० के बारे में डाक्टर, नर्स, और पेशन्ट्स सब कम्प्लेंट करते हैं, लेकिन उस की कोई रेमेडी नहीं है। अगर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर कुछ लिख कर भेजते हैं, तो उस को फावर्ड कर दिया जाता है और रिपोर्ट भेगाई जाती है। लेकिन इन सब के बावजूद कोई इम्प्रूवमेंट नहीं होता है।

यहाँ पर एल० आई० सी० के बारे में एम्प्लॉयमेंट लाया गया, लेकिन लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से कोई राय नहीं ली गई। उस एम्प्लॉयमेंट के द्वारा बोनस को कम कर दिया गया है। आखिर लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का क्या फंक्शन है? उस ने इस बारे में इन्टरवीन नहीं किया है। मैं मिनिटर साहब से साफ जवाब चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में उन की क्या राय है। बार्ड-पार्टीट एग्जीमेट के एक घाइटम में तब्दीली कर दी गई है। अब प्राइवेट एम्प्लायर कहेंगे कि जब गवर्नमेंट ऐसा करती है तो हम क्यों न करें। आज क्या हो रहा है? एम्प्लायर एग्जीमेट को नहीं मान रहे हैं। वे नई यूनियन खड़ी करा कर उससे के एग्जीमेट कर लेते हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भी उस एग्जीमेट्स को मान लेती है और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट भी उस में इन्टरवीन नहीं करती है। अगर वर्कर चिल्लाते हैं, तो उन पर डी० आई० आर० लगा दिया जाता है। मैं ने इस बारे में चिट्ठिया लिखी हैं और एडवाइजरी कमेटी में मवाल उठाये हैं लेकिन उस का कोई असर नहीं होता है।

लाक-आउट, क्लोजर रोजाना हो रहे हैं। रिट्रिब्यूट हो रहा है। उन के बारे में इफेक्टिव इन्टरवेंशन होना चाहिए, लेकिन एक मामले में भी ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। बाटा में एग्जीमेट तोड़ने के सवाल पर 38 दिन तक स्ट्राइक चली। लेबर मिनिस्टर ने उन में इन्टरवीन नहीं किया। वह वहा गये भी, लेकिन फिर भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। 38 दिन तक वहा प्राइवेटेशन रुका रहा। बारह हजार वर्करों ने स्ट्राइक में हिस्सा लिया। आखिर में एम्प्लायर 4 परसेंट की जगह 10 परसेंट पर राजी हो गये हैं। जहा तक एपेक्स बाडी का सवाल है आज ऐसा काम्प्लीकेशन फ्रिक्ट कर दिया है, जहा पहले वर्क कमेटी थी, लेबर एडवाइजरी कमेटी थी, सब कमेटियों को एनएफोटिक्व कर दिया है और बीच में एक एपेक्स बाडी से आए जिसका कोई स्टेट्यूटरी राइट नहीं है। वह

जो डेसीशन करती है अगर यह एम्प्लायर के फेवर में है तो मानता है, नहीं है तो नहीं मानता है। बिल्कुल बेकार बीच में पड़ी हुई है। यह एपेक्स बाडी बना कर तमाम जितनी वर्क कमेटियां बगैरह थी उनको सब को इनएफोटिक्व बना दिया है। इसके बारे में आपको जवाब देना पड़ेगा।

ट्रेड यूनियन राइट्स का सवाल उठाया गया। यह तो पहले की बात है, एमजेंसी के बाद ट्रेड यूनियन राइट्स कम्प्लीटली खत्म कर दिए गए। जो उनकी वर्क कमेटी बैठती थी गवर्नमेंट की कमलेंटिव मशीनरी जो फंक्शन करती थी वह सब खत्म हो गई है। हमारा मी आई टी यू आल इडिया आर्गेनाइजेशन है। हम तो सोशली बायकाटेड हैं। कोई लीगली गजिमेंट यूनियन है तो उसका रेप्रेजेंटेशन भी नहीं लिया जाता है। कोई उस पर डेसीशन नहीं होता है। अगर हमारी यूनियन से ताल्लुक है तो लेबर मिनिस्ट्री तक उसका डेसीशन नहीं लेते हैं। ट्रिब्यूनल में भी नहीं भेजा जाता। यह आज हालत है। ट्रेड यूनियन राइट्स बिल्कुल नहीं है। एन्युअल मीटिंग करेंगे तो परमीशन उसके लिए नहीं मिलेगी। एलेक्शन होगा, उसकी परमिशन नहीं है। यह सब इन्टरवेंशन आज हो रहा है।

फिर डी आई आर लगा देते हैं। डी आई आर में पकड़े जाने के बाद फिर जब वह रिलीज होकर आता है तो उसको काम पर नहीं लेते। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट नहीं लेती, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट नहीं लेती, कोई फैक्ट्री नहीं लेती। आज हजारों को तादाद में इस तरह के लोग हर फैक्ट्री के पड़े हुए हैं। जो अरेस्ट हुए एम्प्लायर ने उनको डिसमिस कर दिया क्योंकि वे अरेस्ट हो गए थे। अभी जेल में हैं उनका डेसीशन नहीं हुआ और डिसमिस कर दिया। यह हालत है।

मैनेजमेंट कमेटी के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। तमाम कमेटियां बनी हुई हैं बहुत सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स में लेकिन एटीट्यूड क्या है।

### [श्री श्रीमन्मद इस्ताइल]

मैनेबर धाकर बोलता है कि हम जो बोलते हैं वही करना होना। कहते हैं स्टाफ लेबेल कमेटी में डिस्कस करो क्या प्लान है तुम्हारा तो कहते हैं हमारा क्या प्लान है? जो प्लान बन चुका है वही है। वही चलना। कोई प्लान नहीं देते, कोई एजेंडा नहीं देते। इस तरह से हालत स्टाफ लेबेल कमेटी की है। मैनेजमेंट में स्टाफ का रेजिमेंटेशन कैसे आएगा? यह अपने से जिसको चाहें उसको देंगे? उसी का पार्टिसिपेशन होना। मैनेजमेंट में पार्टिसिपेशन की जो बात है वह बिल्कुल गौण बात है। वह हो नहीं सकता है। यह इम्प्रीक्टिवल है। जब प्राय वर्क्स कमेटी को कंजेशन नहीं करा सकते, लेबर स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को जो धारा इंडिया लेबेल पर भी उसको खत्म कर दिया, वर्क्स कमेटी को खत्म कर दिया जिसके लिए आई एस ओ की रेकमेंडेशन थी है, तो और आप क्या करेंगे?

माइन्स के बारे में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके बेलफेयर के लिए लेबर का एक कामग्रीहैसिब ऐक्ट होना चाहिए। नेशन-लाइज होने के बाद मकनमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है कि उसके अन्दर एक यूनिफाइड स्कीम होनी चाहिए। इस का भी मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैंने समय ज्यादा लिया उसके लिए माफ कीजिएगा।

श्री जयशंकर मिश्र (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, धर्म और पूजा, धर्मिक और पूजापति में हमेशा सगडा होता आया है। यह कोई नई चीज नहीं है और यह भी कोई नई चीज नहीं है कि हर जगह में धर्म और धर्मिक ही घोषित होते रहे हैं। हम सर्वत्र में मैं प्रचाररुची प्रतापकी की एक सर्वनाम कहानी सुनाना चाहता हूँ जिस की मुल कर धर्म तो सर्वाधिक होने ही स्वयं प्रकाश को भी

अन्तर्गत आए जिस नहीं रहेगी। एक अन्तर्गत का कथारव था। उस की एक ऐसी आवत थी कि वह ज्ञान करने वाले मजदूरों की सरकार ही पीटा करता था। जहाँ मजदूरों में एक मजदूर था जिस का नाम था मैं सारे सत्कार में फैल गया, वह था राबिन्सन क्रूज़ो। पूरे चार वर्ष उस को काम करने पड़े और कोढ़े भी सहने पड़े। लेकिन बीतर ही बीतर वह बड़ा प्रताप रहता था और हमेशा सोचता रहता था कि कब मैं बिब्रोहू कक? आखिर एक दिन उस को बुलाया गया और किसी को कहा गया कि उस को कोढ़े लगाए। उस ने बिब्रोहू कर बिधा और कहा कि मैं काम नहीं चाहता हूँ, मुझे किनारे पर उतार दिया जाय। उस को उतार दिया गया और फिर चार वर्ष तक वह बिल्कुल एकान्त में रहा। चार वर्ष बाद जा कर फिर कप्तान को किस तरह से बुद्धि आई। यह बालून नहीं, यह बहा गया और जहाज पर उस को ले कर किस तरह आगे बढ़ा इस की चर्चा करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सोचन धाज का नहीं है, बहुत पुराना है। मुझे खुशी इस चीज की है कि हमारी सरकार का ध्यान हम और गया है।

श्रीमन्, मैं डावा साहब की तरह निराशावादी नहीं हूँ। धर्मिकों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधाय मिलनी चाहिए। धर्मिकों को सुविधायें नहीं मिली हैं, इसका मुझे दुःख है।

श्री बलू जय उपाध्याय मैं निराशावादी नहीं हूँ, मैं पूरा आशावादी हूँ।

श्री जयशंकर मिश्र : हमने धर्मिकों के हित में इसी सेशन में जो कानून बनाये हैं उनको तत्पू हर तीसम वर्ष की उम्मीद मुक कर दिया है। हमने

बॉम्बे लेबर की सम्पत्ति के लिए कानून बनाया, हमने समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन की बात कही है, मार्टिनी बेनिफिट का कानून बनाया है। इन कानूनों को बने हुए अभी दस दिन भी नहीं हुए हैं। इसके लिए हमें उचित समय देना होगा। जो बातें इतने वर्षों से चली आ रही हैं उनको ठीक करने में समय लगेगा। इसके लिए वहाँ पर सिर्फ कानून बना देना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है। कोई स्वीच या बटन दबाने से ही सारा काम हो जायेगा, ऐसा हमें नहीं सोचना चाहिए। इसके लिए समय चाहिए। और अभी इतना समय नहीं हुआ है कि सरकार को कोसा जाये। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह इंगित नहीं है कि मैं मजदूरों का उद्धार नहीं चाहता हूँ। यदि कोई लोम है जो मजदूरों का उद्धार चाहते हैं तो मैं भी उनमें से एक हूँ। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि मजदूरों को सारी सुविधायें दी जाय क्योंकि बिना मजदूरों की सहायता किए, बिना उनको खुश किए हमारा काम चल नहीं सकता है, हमारे उद्योग-धंधे नहीं चल सकते हैं। सरकार ने श्रमिकों के हित के लिए जो कानून बनाए हैं वह आशाप्रद हैं। इसके लिए मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ लेकिन साथ ही मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि इन कानूनों का प्रसारण पालन किया जाये ताकि श्रमिकों को और सारे देश को विश्वास हो कि हमारी सरकार श्रमिकों की कितनी हमदर्द है और उनके लिए क्या क्या काम कर रही है।

इसके साथ ही मैं चाहूंगा एम्प्लायर और एम्प्लोईज में मधुर सम्बन्ध हों। यह सभी सम्भव है जबकि श्रमिकों की वेतन समय पर मिले, उनके सरलता से प्राक्लिमेंट फंड मिले, वीथ्युटी मिले, बोनस मिले और साथ ही रहने के लिए मकान मिले। केवल नाम के लिए ही नहीं, उनकी रहने योग्य मकान मिलें। उनकी

दवा दारु के लिए अस्पतालों की व्यवस्था की जाये। केवल नाम के लिए ही अस्पताल न हों बल्कि ऐसे अस्पताल हों जिनमें दवाइया और डाक्टर भी हों। जैसा कि मैं ने पाश्चात्य देशों में देखा है, उन्होंने इस समस्या को बड़ी खूबी से सम्भाला लिया है। वहाँ पर श्रमिकों के लिए बहुत अच्छे काम किए गए हैं। वे श्रमिकों से अच्छा काम लेते हैं लेकिन साथ ही जितनी सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिए वह सब देते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा सरकार से कि श्रमिकों से सात दिन काम लिया जाये तो एक दिन की उनकी छुट्टी हो। साथ ही उनके मनोरंजन के पूरे साधन होने चाहिए ताकि एक दिन की छुट्टी के बाद अगले मन्ताह में वे पूरे जोश के साथ काम कर सकें। साथ ही उनके बच्चों के पढ़ने की सुविधा होनी चाहिए। इस प्रकार से आप उनको साधन-मम्पन्न कर दें कि उनके मन में विश्वास हो जाये कि जिस कारखाने में वे काम करते हैं वह कारखाना किसी और का नहीं बल्कि उनका अपना ही है, वे उस कारखाने के एक भग हैं। हमने बहुत से कारखानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है इसलिए वहाँ पर विशेष रूप से सरकार की जवाबदेही होती है। जिन कारखानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ है उनके सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार के नाते आपका कर्तव्य है कि इस तरह का नियन्त्रण रखें कि वहाँ पर श्रमिकों का शोषण न होने पाये। इस तरह से मैं समझता हूँ इस मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी और उसका काम बड़ा उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण हो जाता है।

इसी प्रसंग में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जो खदानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, जो जोखिम का काम करते हैं उनकी अनेक प्रकार की कठिनाइया हैं। उन बातों का हमारे दामोदर पांडे जी ने विस्तार से उल्लेख किया है। इसलिए मैं

### [श्री जयलाल मिश्र]

उन बातों को दोहरा कर सदन का समय नष्ट नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि वहां पर जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनकी देख-भाल के लिए जो कर्मचारी और अफसर नियुक्त हों वे चुस्त और दुस्त तो हों ही साथ ही विशेषज्ञ भी होने चाहिए ताकि वासनाला जैनी दुर्घटनाएं न हों। अभी वासनाला की जो दुर्घटना हुई वह आपसे छिपी हुई नहीं है। वहां पर पानी निकाला जा रहा था, पूरा पानी निकला भी नहीं कि दूसरी दुर्घटना हो गई और उसमें पांच आदमी मर गए। ऐसी हालत में वे विशेषज्ञ किस बात के हैं? इस तरह से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। सरकार ने मृतकों के परिवारों को यथासमय सहायता पहुंचाने का मराहतीय कार्य किया है। उनके बाल बच्चों में यदि कोई नौकरी करने के काबिल है तो उनको नौकरी देने का वचन दिया गया है। इस मौके पर सरकार ने अच्छा काम किया है लेकिन साथ ही दूसरी घटना घट गई। इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि वहां पर जो एक्सपर्ट रखे जायें वे वास्तव में एक्सपर्ट हों। भाई भनीजैबाद के आधार पर नियुक्तियां नहीं होनी चाहिए। जो रखे जाय वे वास्तव में एक्सपर्ट हों और डिजर्व करते हों। उनको खदान के सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी होनी चाहिए ताकि वे अपनी क्षमता और योग्यता के बल पर इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं के मजदूरों की रक्षा कर सकें—यह मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है।

आपातस्थिति और बीस सूजी कार्यक्रम लागू होने से मालिकों और मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध सुधरे हैं। हड़ताल, बेरोज, बंद तथा इन के अलावा जो अन्य बहुत सी चीजें हम सुनते रहते थे, अब वे सुनने को नहीं

मिलती हैं। सभी जगह लोग सन्तोष के साथ काम कर रहे हैं, उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है।

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी कहती हैं—हमारे देश से बाहर भी कुछ ऐसे राष्ट्र हैं जो हम से बिगड़ रहे हैं, हम पर किसी न किसी तरह का खतरा उत्पन्न करना चाहते हैं। हम उन का सामना तभी कर सकते हैं, जब हम अनुशासन, निष्ठा और लगन से अपना काम करें, देश का उत्पादन बढ़ायें। उत्पादन दो तरह का होता है—खेती का उत्पादन और फैक्टरी का उत्पादन। फैक्टरी का उत्पादन तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जब मजदूर और मालिकों के बीच अच्छे सम्बन्ध हों और इस दिशा में पिछले दिनों काफी काम हुआ है, जिस से उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है।

जब से सरकार ने “ईक्वल पे फार ईक्वल वर्क” के आधार पर नया कानून बनाया, जिस में पुरुषों और महिलाओं को बराबर मजदूरी मिलेगी तब से कुछ मालिकों ने महिलाओं के साथ अत्याचार करना शुरू कर दिया। मुझे जो जानकारी मिली है, उस के आधार पर मैं यह कह सकता हू कि महिलाओं की बहुत बड़ी मख्या में छटनी हो गई है या उन को पूरा वेतन नहीं मिलता है। इस की रोकथाम करना सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, सरकार को देखना चाहिये कि महिलाओं के साथ इस तरह की गैर-इन्सोफी न हो।

जब हम ने निश्चय किया कि हम मिलों को बंद नहीं होने देंगे, छटनी नहीं होने देंगे, तब मैं पूछना चाहता हू—यह कैसे सम्भव हुआ कि अकेले पश्चिमी बंगाल में लाखों लोगों को काम से निकाल दिया गया। आज वहां पर पटसन के कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों



के साथ बहुत ज्यादा हो रही है। मुझे शायद नहीं कि सरकार को इस की जानकारी है या नहीं। लेकिन मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि जब मुझे कोई बात मालूम हुई है तो सरकार को तो इस की जानकारी पहले से ही होनी चाहिये, हमारे यहां कहने पर सरकार को जानकारी नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जब इन विभाग पर हुई बहस का जवाब दें तो हमें बतलायें कि उन्हें इस की जानकारी पहले से है या नहीं? यदि जानकारी है तो उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

श्रीमन्, हमारे क्षेत्र में एक सकरी (हरभंगा) चीनी मिल है, उस के मालिकों ने भ्रकारण ही उस मिल को बन्द कर दिया, जिस से तमाम मजदूर बेकार हो गये तथा किसानों को बहुत नुकसान हुआ। उन की ईंट उन के खेत में लगी रह गई, मिल के बन्द हो जाने से मिल में नहीं पहुंचाई जा सकी। वहां के मजदूरों का एक डेलीगेशन मंत्री महोदय से आ कर मिला था तथा मंत्री महोदय ने उन को आश्वासन दिया था कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कार्यवाही करेंगे? मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद मजदूरों का करीब 26 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था, सरकार ने उस की प्रदायगी का दी है—यह बड़ी उत्साहवर्धक बात है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि श्रमिकों की सुरक्षा के लिये तथा कारखानों की कारगर व्यवस्था के लिये मजदूरों को मैनेजमेंट में शामिल किया जाय। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि हर तरह के मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिये एक सामान्य कोष बनाया

जाय और उस कोष का संचालन लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा हो।

हमारे कृषि मजदूरों की अवस्था आज बड़ी दुखद है। यह सही है कि उन के लिये पारिश्रमिक निर्धारित कर दिया गया है, लेकिन यह काम राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया गया है। आप का यह कर्तव्य है कि आप देखें कि कौन स्टेट इस को ठीक से लागू कर रहा है, कौन नहीं कर रहा है, इस को सब राज्यों में ठीक से लागू कराना आप का काम है।

मालिक-मजदूरों के धनेकों झगड़े बहुत काल से चले आ रहे हैं, उन के फैसले नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। इन विनिम्बित झगड़ों का शीघ्र से शीघ्र निपटारा कराये और ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिस से भागे लगने न हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, many compliments have been paid to the Labour Minister. I think he is worthy of some of them because he has shown a certain dynamism in bringing forward some new legislation, but I would like to say that implementation is negligible. When is an ordinance normally brought? It is brought when Parliament is not in session and the government claims there is a certain urgency for bringing it. But we find that those ordinances is regard to labour which have now become enactments are yet to be fully implemented. How is it that during the emergency we bring in a number of ordinances on bonded labour, equal remuneration and so many other issues and yet nearly a year after the emergency has been declared, they are yet to be fully imple-



[Shrimati Parvati Krishnan]

mented and distortions are coming up? Your implementation machinery is not being set up any where. When questions are asked, the minister says, "I will have a discussion with the Labour Ministers of States. They are coming and we shall see what can be done!" And nothing is done: Take for instance, the Equal Remuneration Act. In tea plantation in Assam, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu this is not being implemented. Distortions are coming up. At the same time, in other industries the employees claim that the Act can apply any time within three years after the date of the commencement of the Act, as and when the Central Government may notify the industry or establishment there it will come into force. So, if an industry or establishment is not notified, that industry and establishment says to the workers, "Wait for three years." Are they going to come to the Government and say, "notify it". No. Therefore, if the principle of equal pay has been accepted, then surely, there should be a built in provision to see that there is immediate implementation and the act becomes a reality. Otherwise, the long list of achievements which Mr Kulkarni and a host of other read out, remain mere pieces of paper

15 hrs.

Similarly, with regard to retrenchment and lay-offs, you have your own enactments, you have your own legislations, you have your own Government decisions but in practice what is happening? If I may be allowed to point out to the Minister, I would say that sometimes he is being led up the garden path by his own officers and his own colleagues at the State level. For instance the figures that he gives are good figures. They help us to understand the position to some extent. But they are far from complete. Therefore, I would like an assurance from the Minister when he replies that he will lose no time in seeing that the implementation machinery is set up.

Why is it that these deficiencies and distortions are coming up? Why has no Special Officer been appointed for instance, by the State Governments to deal with matters arising out of the Equal Remuneration Act? In Tamil Nadu, what is happening in the building industry? Nearly 5000 women workers of the FWD are being thrown out of their jobs due to the demand for implementation of the Act. This is one of the distortions coming out of the implementation of this Act. The workers have no departmental officer to go to for solution of their problems. There is no Advisory Committee as provided under the Act, to go into the fact whether certain work can or cannot be done by women and, therefore, they cannot be moved from one work to another. This is the idea behind setting up the advisory committee. So, they are told, either do this work or that work or get out. Is this the principle underlying this Bill? Is this the idea with which you brought it with such a fanfare in the International Women Year? While we do compliment the Minister for bringing this legislation, we would appeal to him to pay equally urgent attention to the question of implementation of these legislations that he has been bringing in during this time.

There is another point. He will say that it is not strictly within his purview but after all, the Labour Ministry is the watchdog of the interests of labour or so do we hope. After the Emergency, there is one particular situation that has arisen—that is that the rights to hold meetings, gate meetings, public meetings etc by the Trade Unions, have been severely restricted. Throughout the country—may be there are some exceptional States—this is the report we keep on getting. This is the matter which the Working Committee of the All India Trade Union Congress which met just three days ago, discussed in detail that if workers' trade unions are not allowed to hold their gate meetings and their public meetings, how are they going to carry their policies to labour and involve them in the national policy and the political

tasks of the Emergency. You want labour to come forward and increase productivity. You want the trade unions to play their role in mobilising the workers for the national tasks that are ahead of them. But, how are we to do this when there are no gate meetings, no public meetings to explain to the workers the policies of the union, the politics behind the Emergency and the politics behind those reactionary forces who are trying to undermine our economy? How are we to do it without public meetings? Every time you ask for permission, you are not allowed. Some selectiveness is there in this regard but I do not know why? Our demand is that this fundamental right for the functioning of the trade unions should be ensured. And it is for the Labour Ministry—which is the watch-dog on behalf of labour and which claims to look to the interests of labour—to take it up with the concerned authorities and the Home Ministry and say: "Let the trade unions be allowed to function in a manner that will enable them to fulfil their tasks". Because the working class movement and the major part of the trade union movement has come forward to support the Emergency and the measures taken against the reactionary forces. But what is the good of that support, unless you allow trade unions to continue their work and translate that support into real action by mobilizing the workers to enable them to understand the philosophy and politics of the Emergency and the need and necessity to increase production and raise the standard of our national economy? Sir, within the little time that you have given to me, I would like to add one word more; and I think the Minister will also be patient. Mr. Ismail had pointed out certain things about the money from the provident fund and the ESI not being paid in by the employers; and how much of it is not being paid in. I would tell the Minister that the Government should be very vigilant about the monies relating to compulsory deposit schemes and the

additional emoluments deposit schemes, because there also, the same danger is present. There are one or two concerns which have been shut down recently; for example, the Madhu Spinning Mills in Coimbatore, where the monies relating to ESI, provident fund and the CDS have all gone down the drain. Therefore, when you are taking 50 per cent. of the dearness allowance—or when you have deducted earlier, the increase in wages—and these have not been deposited—the worker is going to ask as to where the money is. This is going to lead to a great deal of trouble; so, the Minister of Labour should be extremely vigilant on this, because this is a matter concerning the savings of the workers, just as much as in the case of the provident fund and the ESI dues.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was told that earlier, the Speaker had announced that the Minister would be asked to reply at 3 p.m. We are past that time. There are still 2 more Members from the Opposition; and 4 more Members from the Congress Party. I do not know what is the sense of the House. Should the Minister reply now? Do you have anything to say, Mr. Raghu Ramaiah?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am in the hands of the House. If the Members say that it can be at 4 O'clock and if the Deputy Speaker agrees, it is all right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: very well; the Minister will be called upon to reply at 4 p.m. or earlier. I am not going to add any more name to the list; and the Members will be given their opportunity; but they should also understand their responsibility. (Interruptions) Now, Mr. N. K. Sanghi.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): I rise to support the Demands under the

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

Ministry of Labour. Much has already been said about the Ministry's fruitful working. Industrial relations in the country have taken a turn for the better, after the imposition of the Emergency; and many new legislations providing for the grant of socio-economic benefits for the industrial labour have been brought in by this Ministry. It has also been said that though many new legislations have been brought in, not much has been done in regard to implementation. I am sure my friends would realize that when new legislations are introduced, it would take time for them to be implemented. It is only the rising sun now; but when the sun rises, I am sure that the good effect of these legislations would be seen.

15.08 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair]

I would like to confine my remarks to some of the schemes under the Labour Ministry, which are worked for the benefit of industrial labour but which are not doing the job in the way it is expected to be done

I invite the Minister's attention to the Provident Fund Scheme. When the Provident Fund Scheme was first implemented in 1952, it was for the benefit of the labourers who would contribute, to which the employers would also contribute, and this amount would be utilized at the retirement of the employee for the benefit of his children or, on his death, for the benefit of his family. But what we now see is that when the employee is dead, there is inordinate delay in the payment of the provident fund money by the Provident Fund Department and its officials.

When an employee dies, it is usually said that the nomination form has not been received and hence the payment cannot be made. I think it is one of the prime objects of any labour welfare scheme that the benefit

goes to the children or family of the employee at the earliest, without any delay. For the default of the departmental officials in not getting the nomination forms, or not holding the forms properly in their files, delaying the payment of the provident fund amount to the dependents is a matter of serious consideration.

If the nomination forms are not properly kept by the department before the death of a person, it creates a peculiar situation. The heirs may be elderly ladies who are illiterate and they are really put into difficulties in getting this payment from the Provident Fund Commissioner. This is a matter which should be looked into. I have personally requested the Labour Minister to issue instructions to the officers that these forms should be taken in duplicate and one form should be sent to the employee through the employer. I am sorry to say that these new instructions have not been carried out so far. If the duplicate copy of the nomination is sent to the labourer, he would know whether the nomination form has been received by the Provident Fund Commissioner or not.

One of the other difficulties faced by the labour is the production of the estate duty certificate and succession certificate. In many cases the payment is delayed on account of the non-production of these certificates. The Estate Duty Act is a self-contained Act which provides for all the steps for the recovery of the duties. Now to link up the payment of the provident fund amount with the production of the estate duty certificate is highly improper, because the Estate Duty Act does not come into operation till six months after a person is dead. Further, the estate duty proceedings will take a very long time. So, if you insist on such a certificate, I am sure the poor family or legal heir would never be able to get the money at least for one or two years. Here I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a recent Supreme

Court judgment, given on 22nd March, 1976, reported in all the newspapers, which says:

"The Supreme Court today ruled that attachment of provident fund assets or pensionary dues of a Government servant, held in trust by the State, are totally prohibited, even against a court decree under Sections 3 and 4 read with section 2(A) of the Provident Fund Act, 1925.

It will be a gross violation of legal mandates involving 'public interest' if, in the teeth of such injunction, an attachment of provident fund and pensionary dues of a Government servant should still be ordered by a court, the court held."

So, even if a court decree is there, you cannot attach the provident fund amount. Then, how does the Labour Department hold up the payment of the Provident Fund to the legal heirs by merely saying that you must produce the estate duty certificate. It is highly wrong. So far as estate duty is concerned, there is a separate law which provides for the recovery of that duty, and making conditional the payment of the provident fund on the payment of the estate duty, especially in view of this Supreme Court decision, completely falls to the ground. The Ministry would do well to examine this matter and issue instructions so that this certificate is not insisted upon by the Government.

In the provident fund scheme we have got more and more people in its coverage, more and more people of different categories have been brought under its coverage and people with higher salaries have been brought under its purview. But what we find is that the account slips that the department is supposed to give do not come for years together. There should be a machinery by which the Government should take care to ensure whether these account slips are received by the employees or not, because the

failure of the department to issue account slips creates a feeling among the employees that perhaps the employees have not deposited the amount, and this creates a peculiar situation.

This is a matter which requires streamlining the entire provident fund department. Possibly, you may also think of installing computers. If human labour is not able to work in the manner they are expected, or if they cannot bring in efficiency to make the payment in time, or issue the account slips in time, perhaps we can think of a central system of computers by which the Ministry may be able to work more efficiently.

Recently we introduced the Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit Scheme. This is also supposed to be under the control of the Provident Fund Commissioner, but the amounts are being deposited in the banks and the Commissioner does not keep any accounts. When the money is to be refunded, I do not know how your department is going to deal with it. Further, when income-tax dues can now be deposited in 250 branches of the nationalised banks in the country, C.D. deductions can be deposited only in the State Bank of India, Jaipur, in case of Rajasthan. The employer has to send the cheque by registered post, acknowledgement due, only to Jaipur. This is a situation which cannot be understood. I think more branches should be authorised to receive this amount, and the matter simplified and diversified.

Today, the crediting of interest on the deposits in the provident fund of the employees is also creating an anomaly. Clause 60(2) (a) says:

"Interest for the period of currency of the card shall be allowed on the balance standing to the credit of the member on the first day of April falling within the period of currency."

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

It means that after the close of the year, the interest accrued on the total amount in a member's account, i.e., as on 1st April, is to be credited to his account. But in practice, interest is calculated on the amount lying to the credit at the end of the last year which means that the member does not get the benefit of the interest accrued on the contributions made during the whole year. Why should he be denied the very small amount of interest that he is entitled to? The situation should be remedied and some *via media* should be found.

Presently, the Employees Provident Fund scheme and the Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit Scheme are not working in the manner in which they should. Though the ESI has been extended to cover employees drawing upto Rs. 1,000 and also more categories than before, the medical benefits given under its require looking into. For instance, an employee is entitled to medical benefits from the day he joins service, but his family members start getting the same benefits only after 13 weeks. Why should the family members be debarred for this period? It is an archaic idea that they should get the benefits only after a certain period. Either we do not give the employee himself the benefits for some time, to start with, or, if we give him the benefits, then the members of his family should also get the benefits from the same time. There is no rationale behind the present arrangement.

The method of collecting the ESI contribution, which was introduced during the British period, is also archaic. You have to spend a lot of money in printing tickets. It should be simplified. The employers can be asked to deposit the money for periods of six months or twelve months at a time, so that clerical work is reduced, there is no waste of labour in unnecessary administrative checking up. During the emergency, the entire

taxation system has been simplified, national transport permits have been introduced. So, why should not the Labour Ministry also think of simplifying legislative measures and the administration of the ESI scheme?

These are the matters of simplification. If we simplify them, I am sure, we can bring to book derelicts much more easily and quickly and see that the socio-economic benefit that we want to give to the worker's is given to them easily and quickly. I hope, the hon. Minister will take into consideration all these points. With these words, I support the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Labour.

SHRI K MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul).  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Labour.

First of all, I congratulate the hon. Labour Minister for taking effective action regarding the bonded labour system in Tamil Nadu. Sometime ago, we all know that the then Government led by Mr. Karunanidhi issued a statement that there was no bonded labour system prevailing in Tamil Nadu. Mr. Kathamuthu on behalf of the Communist Party of India and myself on behalf of my party challenged the then Tamil Nadu Government regarding the prevalence of the bonded labour system in Tamil Nadu. Our pleadings before this House were taken into consideration by the hon. Minister and the Government of India immediately collected data from Tamil Nadu about the prevalence of bonded labour system in Tamil Nadu. They have now taken very good action. But still I request the Government of India to provide proper facilities for the labour who are freed from bondage under the bonded labour system. They are freed but they are sometimes left unemployed. Therefore, my suggestion is that they must be not only freed but they must

be given some employment. Of course, the primary objective is to see that they must be freed. The secondary objective of the Government of India and the community must be to see that we provide them with employment or provide them with land. If land is not available, if employment is not readily available, you must give them some financial assistance, thereby safeguarding their interests. The Government is implementing the policy but it is not to the expectation of the people at large.

There are so many requirements to be satisfied to meet the needs of freed bonded labour in Tamil Nadu I appreciate the hon. Minister's concern for labour and for looking into the matter specially in regard to Tamil Nadu. The then Government led by Mr. Karunanidhi was an anti-labour Government. The labour was most exploited by the then Government in Tamil Nadu. There were so many strikes; there were so many murders; there were so many industrial disputes. But today the labour, to some extent, is very happy and calm.

Regarding agricultural labour, the Labour Department of the West Bengal Government has gone into the problem of agricultural labour and their conditions. They have found out that there are 510 agricultural labourers in three districts of West Bengal. In all these three districts, the minimum wages fixed by the Government are @ Rs 6.36 p for men and women as equal wages and, for minors, it is Rs 4.70 p. I quote from their data:

"90 per cent of the total number of people interviewed are not aware of the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Government. Further, for effective enforcement of the minimum rates of wages, an all-embracing implementing machinery

has been constituted upto the block level."

What does it mean? We are having a very good objective, we are having a very good plan; we are having a very good thinking for the betterment of the people of India. But we must implement it. This is not what I am saying. This is what the Labour Department of West Bengal is saying. So far as agricultural workers are concerned, we are all aware that there is no union to fight for them. There are no political parties to fight for their cause in Parliament. There are only a little bit small unions, not like industrial unions, organised unions, in urban areas. I would request the Government a thousand times repeatedly to look into the welfare of the agricultural labourers who are forming 72 to 80 per cent of the total number of labourers in the country.

Regarding Beedi workers, we have passed certain legislations, but nothing has been implemented so far. The people and Beedi workers in Tamil Nadu do not even know about this legislation. I would request the Government as well as the hon. Minister, who is very active in implementing the policies relating to labourers to look into the matter relating to welfare of the Beedi workers in Tamil Nadu. As I said they do not know about the legislation passed by you; you must make proper propaganda and see that the measures are implemented effectively.

Now coming to the compulsory deposit scheme, the total amount to be deposited would come to 450 crores. We have pleaded many times that this is not sufficient to curtail or contain the inflation. You had the voluntary disclosure scheme of income and which yielded very good income to the Government. I would request the Government not to give all the liberty to the tax payers to disclose voluntarily. The voluntary disclo-



[Shri K. Mayathevar]

sure scheme has, of course, brought 1500 crores income to the Government. If you enforce the recommendations made by so many committees to unearth black money through proper and competent authorities, we can unearth more black money, but these recommendations are not implemented. I would request the Government that they should take into consideration the various recommendations of the committees and implement them in order to unearth black money. The black money alone in circulation in the country is about 15,000 crores. It is right time and suitable time for the Government to set the machinery in motion to arrest all the black marketeers and take measures to unearth black money. Only then you can curtail the inflation, not by taking away the small amount of 450 crores which would actually amount to taking away the bread of the employees, labourers and working class who are already lack in so many essential facilities. They are not self-sufficient, they are fighting for their life; they are fighting for their bread. Under the compulsory deposit scheme, by reducing their dearness allowance, the Government would get about 450 crores. That is not sufficient and big amount for the Government. I would, therefore, request the Government to reconsider this. Instead, you should take immediate measures to unearth black money. I would go to the extent of suggesting that even 100-rupee currency notes can be declared invalid and you can dig out most of the black money and meet out your aims and objectives of containing the inflation.

There is no doubt that the labourers and the workers are the backbone of the country. The hon. Prime Minister in her public speech last month accepted that the workers are a part of the nation. We also accept it. But their backbone should not be

broken to pieces. This is what we want. Your policies and objectives are, of course, good for the welfare of workers, but kindly implement them.

I once again pay my respects to the hon. Minister for his effective steps to do away with bonded labour in Tamil Nadu. I look forward for his sagacious mind for further well-being of the bonded labourers who are freed from bondage in Tamil Nadu.

" SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I feel that the Labour Ministry deserves congratulations more than ever. The Labour Ministry has to create a new orientation, a new thinking and a new life into the entire labour movement in the country, especially, in this era of discipline.

The hon. Members on the other side are very angry and sometimes abusive that the so-called rights of the labour class have been lost. Sir, the labour class never lost their rights. They have been only asked to give up the abuse of their rights. Is the right of the labour only to go on strike? Is it only to demand more and more, forgetting the entire fact of their national consciousness and duty to the country and society? That is why I said a new orientation and a new line of thinking which is more responsible than ever has to be given to the labour movement in the country to-day.

I get occasions to meet the workers in our trade union meetings. I do discuss the matters with them and I feel they feel happier at the present situation than they were ever before, as the prices have gone down and stabilised and life has become comfortable. For example, before emergency, in my State of Kerala we had to pay Rs. 5.80 per kg. of rice. We are rice-eaters unlike the hon. Member who preceded me. What happens? To-day, our worker gets rice

at Rs. 2.60 as against Rs. 5.80 he was previously paying. Naturally, the worker is happy that he could save Rs. 3 on one kg. of rice alone. And naturally, in proportion, the prices of other essential commodities also have come down. We discuss these matters with our workers and we explain the whole economic situation in the country. We ask them whether they would like to demand more and add to the inflationary situation in the country or they would like the prices go down and stabilise. They always agree that they are happy with the present situation more than ever. This is the impact which has been created by the emergency. The workers understand their responsibility and they feel their responsibility. They are willing to make sacrifice for the national growth and improvement of the economic conditions in the country. In this respect, I believe the Labour Ministry has given a new direction and dynamism in the country. We have to curb the abuse of the right which somebody said is inherent to the working class.

Some hon. Members were very vocal about the LIC deal which has been brought here. It was some kind of a bonus agreement. The hon. Deputy Finance Minister very ably explained the agreement and every member was convinced that it was inevitable and necessary to bring such a legislation.

The whole problem of the working class to-day is to cope up with the national consciousness and the national spirit with all their energy and spirit for nation-building. In this direction the workers think that the whole abuse of right will go away

Secondly, I am very happy to learn—the hon. Minister himself has stated in the House—that the problem of agricultural workers you must call them rural workers—is being tackled in right earnest. Sir,

the rural workers are spread all over the country and these people are the worst sufferers. Their condition is worse than bonded labour. Now, Kerala has passed an Agricultural Workers' Bill which has been acclaimed even by the international organisation like ILO. I am glad to learn that the Labour Ministry has circulated the copy of the Kerala Bill to the States calling for their comments and I hope when the comments are received, the Ministry will make a model Bill for all the States.

Regarding bonded labour, I am glad that the Labour Ministry is quite vigilant. You will remember only a few days ago this matter was raised on the floor of this House and that was based on a report of an official of the Labour Ministry itself. I am very glad that the Ministry is very conscious of this problem and I would request the Minister to see that all efforts are made not only by the central government but also by the States to see that it does not exist anywhere. In this connection, I would even suggest that you must have a cell in your Ministry which should have its counterpart in the States also to look into the problem because merely by passing the law you cannot wipe out bonded labour from the entire country overnight. Deep in the forests it may exist. On that day we raised one such instance in Tamil Nadu. From the Chief Secretary to the Collector and other officials of the State Government have shown callous indifference in this matter. The Minister also could not explain whether any prosecution was launched against the so-called masters. In this connection, stringent action should be taken against the concerned officials for their indifference. So far as provident fund organisation is concerned, I would like to say a word of praise. I have associated with their Federation and I am associated with the Union of Provident Fund Employees. I am



[Shri Vayalar Ravi]  
 sure the situation which prevailed once upon a time in the provident fund organisations is no longer there. The Hon. Minister was good enough to convene a Conference of the employees as well as of the Regional Commissioners to discuss matters as to how to clear the arrears. West Bengal topped the list then. The position in West Bengal was the worst I discussed with the Kerala Union people. I am proud to say that Kerala stands first in clearing the arrears. During my last visit I asked the Commissioner too about the arrears and I was informed that there were no arrears at all.

Government started an incentive scheme in this regard—payment of Rs. 1/- for each case in West Bengal to clear arrears. I would request the Minister to give encouragement to the employees and to the administration so that they may go ahead with the work.

In this forum, many times, we have taken up the matter of making Provident Fund organisation an autonomous body and to give more powers to the Regional Commissioners. It has not been done yet. Even though they are not autonomous, they are functioning well.

I would request the Minister to see that he must maintain a good spirited feeling in the minds of the people working in the Provident Fund Organisations that they can rise up to the level of the Commissioner through their promotions.

In regard to complaints, I may mention that the fault does not necessarily lie with the employees working there. In many cases, they are helpless, 20 per cent. of the cases go out of the hands of the employees or the Commissioner.

So far as prosecutions are concerned, you must launch prosecutions vigorously. I must congratulate the Minister on having got Rs. 80 crores from the Nationalised Core Sector, laying as arrears of employees for the last many years. There was a newspaper report that you have realised that money.

I do not want to take much time to deal with the other problems, but I would request the hon. Minister to give advice to his counterparts in the States. The workers understood the problem of emergency for evolving a national spirit and to evolve nation building activities. But some of the capitalists, monopolist groups or industrialists, resorted to harm the interests of the workers in different States. The matter may not come within the purview of the Centre, but it may concern the States. The State Ministers may have to take more interest as it is a State matter. Even in West Bengal, the answer had come in Parliament, that 177 factories have been closed or partially closed. Even though the working class is co-operating with the Government, with the call of the Prime Minister to implement the 20-point programme and also the call of the Prime Minister for their effort at national discipline and nation-building, unfortunately, some of the people, employers, monopolist groups, industrialists are misbehaving in the sense that they are resorting to profit motive. They are not interested in the economic growth or nation-building; they are interested in their profits. I would request the hon. Minister to take note of this matter, see the co-operation coming from the working class, how they are trying to implement the 20-point programme, how they are evolving the ethos of the Prime Minister's clarion call of nation building. The misbehaviour being shown by the industrialists should be curbed. He should advise the State Ministers to see that the

workers should not be harmed by their action. With these words I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing an important legislation in the same Parliament and in the same Session to bring more benefit to the workers and I hope he will maintain the spirit and he will continue the new orientation to the labour movement in this country which can be more responsible for nation building.

प्रो० एस० एल० सक्सेना (महाराजगंज)

चेयरमैन महोदय, 6 दिसम्बर, 1973 को वायदा किया गया था कि मुगर लेबर की ट्रिपार्टाइट कान्फेंस बुलाई, जायगी, लेकिन तीन साल हो गये, वह कान्फेंस अभी तक नहीं बुलाई गई। सन 1920 में मैंने शानपुर मजदूर सभा का निर्माण किया था, तब मैंने मुगर इण्डस्ट्री के मजदूरों के बीच में काम करता आ रहा हूँ उस समय इस इण्डस्ट्री में केवल 4 रुपये मासिक मिनिमम वेज था और कुल चार महीने मिलें चला करती थी। बीमियां हड़तालें और धनशन के बाद वे तनखा बढ़ी, लेकिन अभी भी मुगर इण्डस्ट्री के मजदूरों के साथ न्याय नहीं हुआ है। आज भी मेरे सूबे में मिनिमम वेज 110 रुपये हैं, डी० ए० मिला कर कुल 301 रुपये मिलता है। मैं अभी हाल में करकेला गया था, वहाँ एक करोड़ टन का उत्पादन होने की खुशी में समारोह किया गया था। मुझे बड़ा मालूम हुआ कि एक स्वीपर को 450 रुपये तनखाह मिलती है, 150 रुपये डी० ए० मिलता है और 100 रुपये बोनस मिलता है इस तरह से एक स्वीपर की तनखाह 700 रुपये है। 20 जून से पहले वहाँ कुल 70 फीसदी कंपैसिटी में काम होता था, लेकिन अब कंपैसिटी के 110 फीसदी में काम होता है—इस तरह से वहाँ की हालत बदली है। मुझे इससे बड़ी खुशी है और वहाँ की लेबर भी बहुत बहुत खुश है। मैं चाहूँगा कि जिस तरह मैं आप ने उन इण्डस्ट्रीज में मिनिमम वेज बढ़ाया है, उसी तरह से मुगर इण्डस्ट्री में भी बढ़ाये। मुगर इण्डस्ट्री के वर्कर को साल में कुल 4 महीने तनखाह मिलती है, बाकी समय बेकार

रहता है। इस लिये वहाँ आप ने वायदा किया था ट्रिपार्टाइट कान्फेंस शीघ्र बुलाइये और उनके लिये मिनिमम वेज फिक्स कीजिये।

इन समय इन मजदूरों का जो 301 रुपये मिल रहा है। इसके बारे में भी एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ—यह कैसे हुआ। हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब ने सीमेंट इण्डस्ट्री के लिये एक एवार्ड दिया था, जिस में उन का मिनिमम वेज 300 रुपये तय किया था मुगर मिल के मानिकों ने मोबा अगरे हमारे लिये भी इसी तरह से एवार्ड माया तो यह 300 से 400 रुपये तय होया। उस समय हमारे यू० पी० में एक रीएक्शनरी मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने उन में काम चीत को और कहा कि आप 301 रुपये तय कर दें ताकि यह मामला यहीं खत्म हो जाय और मेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पाम न जाय। उन्होंने उन की बात को मान लिया जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारी मुवमेंट खत्म हो गई, जो चीज मेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को बर्नी बी बहु स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के एग्जीमेंट से खत्म हो गई। वही मिनिमम वेज अभी तक चला आ रहा है। मैं चाहूँगा कि उस फेमले को रद्द किया जाये और जो मिनिमम वेज हिन्दुस्तान की दूसरी इण्डस्ट्रीज में दिया जा रहा है, वही मुगर इण्डस्ट्री की लेबर को भी मिले। मुगर हमारे देश की एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण इण्डस्ट्री है, यह देश के लिये फोरैन एक्सचेंज अर्नर है, इस लिये इस की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

मुगर इण्डस्ट्री का अभी तक नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं हुआ है, हालांकि पांच छ साल हुए आपने वायदा किया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस इण्डस्ट्री का शीघ्र नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाय।

गोरखपुर जिले में एक घुघली मुगर फेक्ट्री है, जहाँ लेबर को तीन तीन महीने तनखाह नहीं मिलती है। बैंक भी इन काम में को

### [जो सिम्बन लान सप्लैन्स]

मजद नहीं करते। बैंक मिल मालिकों को तनख्वाह बांटने के लिये क्रेडिट दे सकते हैं, सैन्ट्रल बैंक के बेयरमैन मट्टा साहब हैं, वे मजदूरों की तनख्वाह बांटने के लिये कोई पैसा देने की तैयार नहीं हैं। मजदूरों का साल-साल भर का बेतन बाकी है, करीब 28 लाख रुपये का एरियर है—इस तरह सरकार को गुरस्त ध्यान देना चाहिये।

बायबेड लेबर बिल, मैनैजमेन्ट में मजदूरों का पार्टिसिपेशन हो, इसके लिये जो बिल आप लाये हैं, पुरुषों और महिलाओं को बराबर मजदूरी मिले—इस सम्बन्ध में आप जो बिल लाये—इन सब के लिये आप को बधाई देता हूँ। आप ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो काम किया है, वह ऐतिहासिक है और हमेशा या रहेगा।

हमारे यहाँ एक गोरखपुर लेबर डीपो था। जब कोयला नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ, उस समय मीने स्वरगीय कुमारमवलम साहब से कहा था कि नेशनलाइजेशन से वहाँ जो सी० धार० धो० को आफिस है वह बन्द हो जायगा। उन्होंने वायदा किया था कि वह बन्द नहीं होगा, हम उस का इन्तजाम करेंगे। तो मेरा कहना सही निकला। आज गोरखपुर लेबर डीपो की यह हालत हो रही है कि वह खाली पड़ा हुआ है और वहाँ के जितने कमरे हैं वह भी खाली पड़े हुए हैं, उन में कोई काम नहीं होता है। यहाँ पहले बहुत से लोग भर्ती होने के लिये आते थे। गोरखपुर जिला जो एक लेबर सप्लाय करने का सेंटर था, वह खरम हो गया है। और वहाँ के मजदूर परेशान हैं। मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ यह जान कर कि वहाँ का जो डिप्टी डायरेक्टर उस इमरत के चार कमरों में रहता था सरकार की इजाजत से, उसको धाईर हुआ है कि वह कमरों को खाली कर दे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि धनर उन कमरों का इस्तेमाल कोई कर रहा है तो उन को क्यों खाली कराया जाय। फिर भी

आँखें नहीं धुवा। गोरखपुर में लोगों की मकान नहीं मिलता है रहने के लिये खुद मूल की नहीं मिलता जबकि मैं एम० सी० हूँ। जितने लोकल एम० एल० एंड० और अधिकारी हैं वह तो मकान पा जाते हैं, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार के अधिकारी मकान नहीं पाते हैं। जब मकान खाली पड़ा हुआ है तो उसको वहाँ से क्यों हटाया जा रहा है। मैंने जब माननीय बाल गोबिन्द वर्मा से कहा तब जा करतीन महीने का डिप्टी डायरेक्टर को ऐक्स्टेंशन मिला है। मैं चाहूँगा कि जब उन कमरों का उपयोग हो रहा है तो उसको खाली न कराया जाय।

मजदूरों की जी धनक्लीम बैसेज पक्षी हुई है 9 लाख 80 के करीब उस की लेबर वेलफेयर फंड के लिये खर्च करने की योजना है। मैं भी उस लेबर वेलफेयर फंड कमिटी का सदस्य हूँ। हम ने कुछ ऐसे लेबरर्स के लिये काम शुरू किये हैं, खासतौर से कोल-माइन्स लेबरर्स के लिये जो कि हमारे यहाँ से 90 परसेंट कोलमाइन्स में जाते हैं ऐसे एरियाज में—बेहरो और बिसाखोर में दो ग्राम्यताल खोले जायें। वहाँ पर हर सप्ताह करीब 300, 400 मजदूर आते हैं। मैं ने कहा कि यहाँ कम्पाउन्डर से काम नहीं चलेगा तो हम ने एक प्लान बनायी है कि वहाँ इमारत बनाई जाय और एक छोटा सा ग्राम्यताल कायम किया जाय जिसे से लॉज फयदा उठा सके। श्री डा० एम० गुप्ता, जो कि एन० ई० रेलवे के रिटायर्ड डी० एम० धो० हैं उन से बड़ा देखने को हम लोगों ने कहा और बहुतायत हो गये हैं कि वहाँ जाकर मजदूरों को देख लिया करेवे जिस के लिये उन को 100 रु० प्रति सप्ताह दिया जायगा। लेकिन 6 महीने से उस स्कीम का ऐप्रूवल नहीं हुआ है जिस की वजह से डाक्टर साहब को कुछ नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं चाहूँगा कि उस स्कीम की सेंकशन जल्दी भेजी जाय जिस से उस फंड का इस्तेमाल उन मजदूरों के लिये, या उन के रिस्तेदारों के लिये किय

अब। जो मजदूर 30 साल कीलगाइस्त में काम करके भाये हैं उन को वा उन के रिस्तेदारों को इन अवसरों से दवा मिल सके, इन की व्यवस्था होना बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिये हम चाहते कि इन दो स्तरों पर व्यवस्था शीघ्र कायम किये जायें। इस योजना को कई महीने हो गये हैं, लेकिन ऐग्रेज न मिलने की वजह से हम डो काको परेशानी हो रही है कि कहां से पैमेंट करे। इसी तरह से मैं चाहता हूं कि उन एरियाज में शिला के, और ईल्य सेंटर्स खोले जायें जिस से उन मजदूरों को सुविधायें मिलें और जो 80 अन-लेड वैंजेज का पड़ा हुआ है वह उन की बलाई पर खर्च किया जाय। मेरी भाग है कि इस बारे में जरा जल्दी से काम किया जाय।

पाटिसिपेशन इन मैनैजमेंट के बारे में मेरा कहना है कि अभी तक तो यह क्रस मालूम होता है। हमारे मोरखपुर जिले में किसी इंडस्ट्री में ऐसा नहीं है कि लोग चुने गये हों और भेजे गये हों। आप मजदूरों की मीटिंग करा कर उन के नुमाइन्दों का चुनाव करायें ताकि वह काम कर सकें और वह नुमाइन्दे हम लायक हों कि वह मैनैजमेंट में काम कर सकें जिस से यह स्कीम सकल हो। इस में बहुत फायदा होगा। मैंने रशिया, चाइना, यूगोस्लाविया, बल्गेरिया, रूमानिया, और हंगरी आदि देशों में देखा है लेबर के संजेशन से बड़ा फायदा होता है, वह जब मैनैजिग कमेटीज में काम करते हैं तो उद्योग को बहुत फायदा होता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में भी इस स्कीम को लागू किया जाय।

मुझे खुशी है कि आप ने वाण्डेड लेबर को खत्म कर दिया, और बीडी वर्कर्स के लाज का बिल लावे। इस की बहुत

ही जरूरत थी। ऐसा कर के भ्रम मंत्री ने लाखों बीडी वर्कर्स का आर्ग्युमेंट पाया है। मैं उन को बधाई देता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि मेरे सुझावों पर वह ध्यान देंगे।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I rise to support these Demands. We have got some labour statistics which show that the largest labour force in this country is in the sphere of agriculture—agricultural labour. That is one sector of the labour movement in this country which, unfortunately, does not seem to get adequate attention either from the trade union movement or even from the Government.

I went through this entire budget of the Ministry of Labour presented by the hon. Minister, Shri Raghu-natha Reddy, for Rs. 44.82 crores. The total amount earmarked for the purpose of agricultural labour under minor heads etc. etc., as I have been able to go through the detailed demands, is Rs. 4 lakhs for the Second Rural Labour Enquiry—this is a repetition of the first enquiry—and Rs. 50,000 for an agricultural labour cell. Out of a total of Rs. 44.82 crores, it comes to Rs. 4.50 lakhs, that is, out of a rupee, a hundredth part of a naya paisa is given for the purpose of agricultural labour, to study it, and for a cell, only for that purpose. The rest Rs. 44.78 crores is entirely for the other urban sector. I hope the hon. Minister would kindly enlighten me on this sort of disparity and why it is so; because, as you very well know as a famous trade unionist, the rural agricultural labour trade union movement in this country is not yet born. We do not know when it will be born. The conventionals, even the activists, in the trade union movement would not touch rural agricultural labour even with a barge-pole.

[Shri B. V. Naik]

I have got figures here to show the fantastic disparities that we have in our labour force. I hope that the figures given in this important brochure pocket Book of Labour Statistics are justified on the basis of the facts existing in our country. In this table population and labour force, we find State by State figures. I was really shocked to know that the highest labour force employed in our country is in the State of Arunachal Pradesh 57.7 per cent. I was trying to make out a point that in regard to the labour force employed in our country, Arunachal Pradesh, the old NEFA, considered to be the most backward area lying to the north-eastern portion has 57.5 per cent of its population as labour force, whilst the much-published justifiably much-published State of Haryana has the lowest percentage of labour force in this country. It is, according to the statistics given here, 26.4 per cent. Are we to even it with one of the most advanced States where there is an industrial take-off and advancement has the lowest percentage of work force and the country's average goes to 32.9 per cent? It may be a sort of cooked up figure or wrong reporting or the mistake of the Census Commissioner.

We come next to agricultural labour. The people engaged in working on agriculture, that is, the cultivators and the agricultural labourers—for the benefit of our friends from the CPI (M) party—that is, out of 12.5 crores of people ..

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): 12.5 crores of people in Haryana?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: You are not listening to me. You have become senile.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I am giving a very patient hearing to you.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: On page 8 of the Labour Statistics Book, the number of cultivating people and those engaged

in agricultural labour has been given. Those engaged in agricultural work today account for more than 22 per cent of the total working population in this country. And for 12.5 crores of people engaged in agricultural labour and agricultural vocations we are providing 1/100th part of Budget Demands 67-68 of the Ministry of Labour. This works out to a greater amount of disparity.

Coming to our International Women's Decade, of all the professions in this country, labour profession, cultivating, agricultural, live-stock, forestry, mining, quarry, household, construction, trade etc the highest number of females employed in agricultural labour. They are even greater than the number of the cultivators' wives working and the figure is 15 crores or 16 crores. The females in this country are working in the fields as agricultural labourers as a beast of burden and still the Labour Ministry has thrown its blind eye towards them. It is because the Labour Ministry, in spite of the great erudition of our Hon'ble Minister whom I hold a great regard, is going on conventional lines with Western concepts of Marxism. From the Peking Review I will quote. Western concept in our country is applied when dealing with Indian labour and Indian agriculture. (Interruptions).

So much, why is it like that irrespective of the brave attempt that has been made in the field of releasing all the bonded labour, compliments to you, and then minimum wages for agricultural workers? We have no illusions about it. But, time and again we have been told when it comes to the implementation of agricultural labour legislation and minimum wages to be given to the workers, that this is after all a State subject. I have gone through the Seventh Schedule and I find that adequate powers under the Concurrent Subjects exist in Entry Nos 22, 23 and 2—Welfare of Labour including conditions of work etc.—and therefore shifting of onus and the responsibility to the State Governments in

respect of agricultural labour would be very very unfair indeed. Kindly refer to the Concurrent List-3, Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India where the responsibility is with the Centre as well as the States. Till now we have been told that it is for the State Governments to implement it. Now, from rural labour, I will come to the problem of urban labour.

16 hrs.

Every year the number of people who enter the live registers of employment exchanges, which do not give a very clear-cut picture of our unemployment problem, is very large. It runs to a crore of people in 1975. The number of people who get jobs is always less than the additional force which joins the unemployed. From 1st January 75 to 31st December 75, 4 lakhs people and odd were fixed in jobs. It will mean that somebody joining the employment register in 1976 will have to wait for 25 years to get a job after completing this backlog of one crore. He will get his job in the 21st century and certainly not earlier at the rate at which you are progressing. The number of people who were on the live registers on 31st December 75 was 84 lakhs. The number of people to whom you gave jobs in 1975 was 4 lakhs. The number of additional people who came in, after plus and minus, was 93 lakhs. When are you going to solve our urban unemployment problem? Secondly, 50 per cent of the people who appear on the registers are educated. According to the ministry's own report, out of the 93 lakhs, as many as 43 lakhs are matriculates, undergraduates and graduates. Somebody studies for his whole lifetime in the hope of getting a job and then he comes to know that he has to wait for the dawn of the 21st century. It is a matter of scheme. I speak out of conviction. I was unemployed for one full year after being a first class first in the university and I know the pangs of unemployment. I would urge on the Minister to tackle it on a war basis.

What I am going to suggest would look too radical, but I hope the minister takes it seriously. Now everybody wants a babu's job in this bank or that bank. For three years, suspend all recruitment. It will look negative but let me complete. In order to inculcate in our young people a sense of dignity of labour and employment under any circumstances, give them a job like digging open a pit and then filling it up—a sort of Keynesian method of creating work and employment—and give Rs. 90 to a matriculate, Rs. 120 for an undergraduate and Rs. 150 for a graduate. Keep them employed like this for a period of two or three years and after this work experience, pick up the brightest ones, the ones working hardest and then offer them the other jobs. Nothing will happen if there is a gap in regard to employment in respect of the various services in the governmental and non-governmental agencies. This work experience is a must if you want to solve the explosive problem of unemployment. Whether it is Kerala, West Bengal or any other place, we have seen that at the root of the words form of Naxalite activities was the disillusionment of the educated and gifted men who found that the system operating in the country was full of deficiencies. So, I hope you do take serious cognizance of the unemployment problem and try to see that the situation does not go out of hand.

About brain drain, I think we can afford a separate approach but let me not confuse it.

MR CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI B V NAIK: We have an Industrial Policy Resolution since 1956 but we do not have a personnel policy and we do not have a price policy. Either a man will be a worker or a producer or a consumer. So, we must have these two things.

In the end, I would like to quote Karl Marx for the benefit of the Labour Minister. Unfortunately, this is a

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Peking Review from which I am quoting and Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya will be happy to know that:

"Where there is oppression, there is resistance and where there is exploitation, there is struggle. With the growing poverty of the working class and its daily awakening, the imperialists and social imperialists sitting on a volcano about to erupt at any time are doomed to destruction."

But I would request the hon. Labour Minister to frame the national labour policy taking into consideration the situation prevailing here.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while handsome concessions have been given to big landlords and big industrialists, absolutely no arrangement or allocation of funds has been made to agricultural labour. I am one with my friend, Mr. Naik about it. But I want to remind him that within the framework of a capitalist development, the hon. Labour Minister has really brought so many progressive legislations and the apex body really deserves congratulations for it. In the form of investment alone 25 per cent excise rebate has been given to export oriented industries but last year only Rs 7 lakhs have been spent on agricultural labour. 90 per cent of our population is connected with agriculture. So, for their education and for recognising their Unions, something more should be spent by the Government. The Labour Ministry should be given more powers to spend more money on agricultural labour.

As far as State Electricity Boards are concerned, that is one item of the 20-Point Programme. I again congratulate our hon. Labour Minister that it is because of him that on 14/8/75 an agreement between the management and the electricity workers was signed. But that agreement of 14/8/75 could not be implemented and the management is taking action against those who want this agreement to be imple-

mented. Therefore, I request the hon. Labour Minister to take immediate action against those officers who went to disrupt the unity among the working class in the Electricity Department. As far as the LIC is concerned, Mr. Sathe had pointed out certain things. I want to quote something:

"That All India Annual Business figure which was stagnant at 800 crores for three years, jumped upto 2,000 crores in a short period of four years. Average per capita production rose from 8 to 20 lakhs. This grand harvest was reaped out of the efforts of a static field force which remained about 8,000 throughout."

Now we demand that the agreement of 1971 regarding the work norms has to be continued. Negotiations should be resumed; and then you can introduce some other thing. But without them, the new code of norms should not be there. (Interruptions). This is with regard to the Development Officers of the LIC.

Now as far as the inter-State movement of contract labour is concerned, it is not being controlled. Even though there is an Act, it is mostly sterile. I demand that more attention should be given to this. From Orissa, lakhs of people are going outside. From my district itself, 20 lakhs of persons are going out.

Regarding the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, I would like to say something. I would like to draw the Minister's attention to the need for bringing about certain important changes. Though labour is assigned a vital role in that Resolution, the loopholes in regard to giving concessions, should be plugged; and more and more concessions should be given to the labourers. Productivity and production have increased. So many vacancies have now arisen; specially in the tea plantations, one thousand vacancies have arisen. In the Railways also, thousands of vacancies have arisen. But those vacancies are not being filled up. As a result, the work-



load on the existing workers is increasing. This has to be looked into, and something has to be done.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) Sir, I am extremely grateful to all the Members of the House who have participated in this debate with great interest and for their valuable suggestions—and no less I can assure them, for their criticism I am also grateful to them for the words of encouragement and praise that some of them have chosen to bestow on the Labour Ministry, particularly, on the legislative programmes during the year as well as for the improvement in the state of industrial relations in the country. It may not be possible for me to reply specifically to each of the observations that the hon Members have made during the debate for want of time. So, I may respectfully submit that if on the number of points that have been made by the speakers I have to reply elaborately i.e. to reply to every point, I am afraid I may take two days which Mr Chairman, Sir you will not permit me to do. My colleague Shri Balgovind Vermaji had in his intervention covered extensively the ground relating to labour welfare, social security, employment and training including apprenticeship training. Though certain points have been raised further, my colleague had already replied to most of the points that had been raised. I can assure the hon Members that respectful note has been taken of all the points mentioned by them and it should be our endeavour to examine these with the utmost care and to see how far these suggestions can be taken up for implementation.

Sir, there can be no disagreement if I say that the most significant event in the year 1975-76 had been the promulgation by the President of the internal emergency in June 1975. The grave threat posed by the reactionary and fascist forces to the stability and orderly progress of the nation has been halted by the timely action of the Prime Minister. Their attempt to wreck the democratic institutions has been foiled

These forces are no doubt in retreat but they are not routed. Eternal vigilance and discipline alone would prevent them from regrouping and reappearing. The emergency has marked the beginning of the new era of discipline and an era of self-regulation. This is the only way to effectively counter the designs of desperate advocates of disruption.

The 20-Point Economic Programme, to which reference had been made by many hon Members, was announced by the Prime Minister on the 1st July 1975 and it constitutes a charter of economic transformation in terms of social dynamics. This programme is an historic watershed in the socio-economic history of India. It is a matter of pride to all of us particularly to us of the Labour Ministry that four out of the 20-points come within our purview, and offer an immense challenge and an opportunity to all of us to contribute positively to the fulfilment of the 20 Point Programme. At the same time it places on all of us a heavy responsibility and I am sure the House would agree that we have not been found wanting in meeting this challenge.

The abolition of bonded labour to which the hon Members have made very notable references is one of the important items of the 20-Point Programme. The necessary legislation, preceded by an Ordinance promulgated by the President has been passed by Parliament. We have laid down the guidelines for the rehabilitation of the freed bonded labour. The State Governments are preparing schemes to endow the freed bonded labour with some independent means of livelihood. Surveys are being organised to identify the different forms of debt-bondage that still exist in the guise of ostensible legal systems. A Central Committee has also been set up to co-ordinate and oversee the work relating to this socio economic programme.

It is a matter of particular satisfaction to us that the hon Speaker had an occasion to visit one of the camps



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organised by the National Labour Institute under our Ministry for the freed bonded labour in Palamau district in Bihar—I am sure my good friend, Shri Ramavatar Shastri must be quite aware of that—and that the hon. Speaker was quite satisfied with the functioning of the camps. I might recall that the Speaker was pleased to mention that it was a very good camp. Therefore you would kindly appreciate that we are not only trying to liberate the bonded labour, but also giving them the necessary training, so that they can stand on their own feet, develop into an organisation and help other fellow-bonded labour to liberate themselves with their help. It is, therefore, a new social force to help their development by way of training the bonded labour themselves.

Some hon. Members said that certain action had not been taken by some of the State Governments with respect to bonded labour. This matter had been discussed in the Labour Ministers' Conference, and also references had been made in the Chief Ministers' Conference and a Central Committee, an experts committee of officers, headed by the Labour Secretary, is going into the problem, and the Labour Ministers have been requested specially to look into this problem and help the liberation process of the bonded labour.

Notwithstanding the fact that some State Governments did not realise that bonded labour existed in their own States, now they are also coming forward in identifying the bonded labour and in taking the necessary steps in this direction, for instance, Tamil Nadu.

Another point of the 20-Point Programme is regarding the minimum wage for agricultural workers. This aspect has also been discussed in extenso. Sometimes very angry references to have been made to the problem of agricultural labour and their conditions of living. As a result of special attention being given to this work, I

am glad to say that several State Governments have revised upward the minimum rates of wages of agricultural workers. They have also taken steps to gear up the administrative machinery so that the implementation of the revised rates of wages is effective and timely. We also have separately under consideration proposals for amending the Minimum Wages Act in several respects to make this Act a more effective instrument of social justice. For these amendments, I hope I would be able to come forward in this House with a proper Bill and I hope, if it is possible during the present session of the Parliament itself, I may be able to introduce the Bill.

While I am on this subject of minimum wages, I would also like to inform the House that we are likely to issue a notification very soon fixing and revising the rates of minimum wages in the Central sphere for workers in agriculture and some of the mining industries like manganese, mica, bauxite, chromite, china clay, white clay, copper, gypsum and barytes. This aspect has been referred to by some of the hon. Members. I thought I could come to the House today with the notification, but unfortunately due to some technical reason, I could not do so.

I would also like to inform the House that as a result of our persistent efforts over the last few years, we have been able to achieve a certain measure of uniformity in the rates of minimum wages paid to the bonded workers, and these rates which were appallingly low about a few years back have been raised progressively during this period. This is a matter of common knowledge, and I need not stress this point.

The third item of the 20-point programme relating to us is the scheme of workers' participation in industry at the shop floor level and at the plant level. As hon. Members are fully aware, the scheme is a flexible one so that it can be adapted to local condi-

tions. Participation in decision-making at the appropriate level makes the worker feel that he is not merely a mute instrument of production, but a conscious controller of the economic apparatus. Participation, therefore, makes him develop a stake in the production process; it helps him transcend his alienation. I may be permitted to state that alienation in the context of the production process is a socio-historical concept. The concept is dynamic and it is a process but unfortunately the high priests who believe only in the doctrine of human relations but not in any liberation of workers from alienation consider it as an anthropological conception bearing the mark of resignation and despair. There is a distinction between the socio-historical concept and the anthropological concept because the latter believe in the doctrine of human relations only for the purpose of exploitation and better production and productivity and not in the liberation of the worker from the feeling of alienation itself. The tremendous improvement in the otherwise deteriorating industrial relations in the Durgapur steel plant for example and the consequent phenomenal increase in production is in no small measure due to the adoption of the system of participative endeavour.

The Prime Minister was pleased to say

Especially in a public enterprise there should be no castes no barriers between workers and executives engineers technicians and supervisory staff. All should work for the common goal of increasing production, of improving the quality of the goods produced and of serving the country."

This is the essence of the concept of participation.

The progress achieved has been encouraging. Most of the Central public undertakings have initiated steps to implement the scheme. The recent progress made in this in the private

sector establishments is also appreciable. Some of the State Governments have extended the scheme even to units employing less than 500 workmen. Therefore its flexibility is writ large on the face of the scheme. I have no hesitation in saying that the scheme of workers participation holds the key to continued improvement in industrial relations and to sustained increases in both production and productivity.

The last of the items included in the 20 point programme relating to the Labour Ministry deals with the Apprentices Act. As a result of vigorous steps taken by us and the State Governments the performance in the utilisation of seats under the Apprentices Act has reached almost 100 per cent in the country as a whole and in some States it has even exceeded this. Special attention has also been given to the recruitment of apprentices from among the scheduled castes scheduled tribes the minorities and the physically handicapped persons. We have also within this year revised the rates of stipend paid to the apprentices. One of the points frequently urged is that the apprentices under the Act must be provided with employment in the establishments in which they undergo apprenticeship training. This matter is under our consideration. Meanwhile the House will be glad to know that my suggestion made to the Chief Ministers at the recently held Conference of Chief Ministers to take up this matter with the employers at the meeting of the State Apex Bodies has also found a ready response. I hope within the shortest possible time the Chief Ministers and the leaders of the State Apex Bodies will meet and see that this matter is discussed and offer suggestions with regard to the implementation of this matter too.

We in the Labour Ministry are fully aware of the responsibilities and opportunities that these programmes impose on us and it is a matter of

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satisfaction to me that we have done all that is possible within the given human and financial resources to implement the programmes promptly and efficiently.

Apart from the action taken by us on the four points included in the 20-point economic programme which I have just now mentioned, I would also like to inform the House of the other results arising out of the declaration of the Emergency. The industrial relations climate has improved beyond all recognition and there is a great sense of discipline and production has improved.

One of the indices, or, perhaps, the only index which is usually considered for assessing the state of industrial relations has been the loss of mandays as a result of industrial action in any given period. I am glad to inform the House that as against the total of over 40 million mandays lost in 1974, the number of mandays lost during 1975 has come down by 50 per cent to about 20 million. It is also significant that during the seven month period after the Emergency, i.e. from July, 1975 to January, 1976, the total number of mandays lost has come down to 5.4 million as against 18.9 million for the same period in the previous year, i.e. from July, 1974 to January, 1975. Also, if we take the 7 months immediately prior to the promulgation of Emergency, the number of mandays lost was 18.1 millions as against 5.4 millions during the first 7 months of Emergency. This is, indeed, a very encouraging state of affairs. If we consider the loss of mandays as between the private sector and the public sector, the performance in the public sector has been extremely gratifying. In the first seven months of Emergency, out of 5.4 million mandays lost, as much as 5.3 million mandays lost were accounted for by the private sector, the public sector

accounting for only 0.15 million mandays. Compared to the figure for the seven months immediately prior to the Emergency or for the seven corresponding months of the earlier year, i.e. December, 1974 to June, 1975, the improvement in industrial relations in the public sector is even more revealing. As against 0.15 million mandays lost in the public sector, during the first seven months of the Emergency, the figures of loss of mandays in the public sector for the preceding seven months, i.e. December, 1974 to June, 1975 was 3.2 millions and for July, 1974 to, January, 1975, 1.6 million mandays.

Again the Prime Minister in this context was pleased to observe yesterday:

"Industrial labour has responded magnificently to the nation's invitation. Labour conflicts have abated. The number of mandays lost show a big decrease and I have received some impressive figures of the progress of the scheme of workers' participation in management. But I don't think that this progress is even. Each one of you must ask yourself whether you have done your best in this direction."

We have to ask this question to ourselves.

Now, I am particularly referring to this performance of the public sector to emphasise the increasing faith that the workers continue to place on the role of the public sector in the economy of the country. The public sector was conceived as an instrument for developing a socialist society by capturing the commanding heights of the economy, and this hope has been vindicated by its performance regarding which I would like to give some details. In 1974-75, the public sector had an investment of over Rs. 7,300 crores. This is 16 per cent more than the investment in the

preceding year. The working results for 1974-75 in respect of 120 operating public sector enterprises show a net profit before tax of Rs. 312.48 crores and net profit after tax of Rs. 183.55 crores as against Rs. 148.68 crores and Rs. 64.42 crores respectively during the preceding year. The turn over as percentage of capital employed was 154.2 per cent in 1974-75 as against 128.9 per cent during 1973-74. The gross profit as percentage on capital was 8.4 per cent in 1974-75 as against 5.2 per cent in 1973-74. Similarly, net profit after tax as percentage on equity was 4.9 per cent during 1974-75 as against 1.9 per cent in 1973-74. The sales turn-over in 1974-75 amount to over Rs. 10,000 crores registering a 51 per cent increase over the figures for 1973-74. The value of the inventory as on 31st March, 1975 amounted to 3.9 months cost of production turn-over as against 4.3 months in the previous year. Foreign exchange earnings through exports of goods and trading amounted to Rs. 1091 crores in 1974-75 as against 675 crores in 1973-74. Similarly, there has been substantial improvement in the performance of the public sector in 1974-75 in the matter of resource mobilization to the extent of Rs. 1130 crores and also of capacity utilisation. The employment in the public sector also has gone up to 14.03 lakhs in 1974-75 as against 13.44 lakhs in 1973-74. The total outgo in 1974-75 on account of salary and wages and other benefits for the employees was Rs. 1053 crores, registering a 40 per cent increase over the previous year.

With regard to employment growth, it is worth noting that like the preceding years, the public sector continued to do better than the private sector. In the case of public sector, the growth rate was 3.20 per cent, whereas it was .1 per cent in respect of private sector. This is the performance of the public sector.

It should be a matter of particular satisfaction to every one of us that the performance of the public sector has shown steady improvement over the years and has justified the faith that the nation has placed in it. I would on this occasion like to refresh the memory of the hon. Members as to what was said in this context in the First Five Year Plan document. I quote—

“Whether one thinks of the problems of capital formation or of the introduction of new techniques or the extension of social services or the overall realignment of the productive forces and class relationship within society, one comes inevitably to the conclusion that a rapid expansion of the economy and social responsibilities of the State alone be capable of satisfying the legitimate expectations of the people. It does mean, however, a progressive widening of the public sector and the re-orientation of the private sector to the needs of the planned economy.”

Yesterday, the Prime Minister was pleased to say and I quote—

“No country in today's world can progress, or even effectively retain its freedom without a strong industrial base. And such a base cannot be built in a newly free country without State initiative. Our public sector is an essential feature and dynamic instrument of socialism. This is precisely why it has been under so much attack.”

To ensure that the private sector also plays its assigned role and to develop a system of bipartite consultation between the organizations of employers and workers, the National Apex Body was set up. Based on the deliberations of this body, Bipartite Industrial Committees at the national level for some of the major industries like textiles, cement, engineering, plantations, chemicals, banking, paper

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etc. have also been set up. In addition, the State Governments have also been requested to set up Apex Bodies at the State level. A few States are still to set up these Apex Bodies and we are pursuing the matter vigorously with those State Governments.

Despite the decision of the National Apex Body at one of its earlier meetings that there should not be any unilateral, lay-off, retrenchment or closure, it was found that the incidence of lay-off, retrenchment and closures had not abated. This, in the context of considerable under-utilization of existing capacity is a cause for concern. It was, therefore, found necessary that the matter should be legislated for and as the House is aware, we have amended the Industrial Disputes Act for the regulation of lay-off, retrenchment and closures. The Act has been brought into force a little over a month ago. Rules have been promulgated and the prescribed authorities notified by the Central Government. Some of the State Governments have also done likewise. It is too early to assess the working of these legislative provisions but I hope that the existence of this legislation itself will result in the improvement of the situation as far as these matters are concerned.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** What about the recommendation of the Apex Body with regard to taking over?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** I am coming to that. Another significant development during the year contributed both by the Emergency and the earlier steps taken by the Government is the arresting of price increase and the actual fall in prices to which hon. friend, Sri Ravi made a reference and the manner in which it has benefited the workers themselves and the way in which the workers got full benefit out of their wages and in fact their real wages have gone up.

The All India Consumer price Index Numbers of the working class have steadily come down after the Emergency. The index which was 328 (1960=100) in June, 1975 has come down to 290 in February, 1976. This is not an easy achievement. This is a matter for which one should feel proud. On the subject of Consumer Price Index Numbers, some of the hon. Members referred to the report of the Bhattacharya Committee set up by the West Bengal Government. I need only say on this that as far as the Labour Bureau at Simla is concerned, there is nothing in the report which is critical of its functioning. The Consumer Price Index Numbers are compiled on the basis of well-established procedures and its compilation is based on the advice of a competent Technical Advisory Committee. A Family Budget enquiry has also been completed and we propose the introduction of the new series of consumer price index numbers with base 1971=100. It is our hope that all wage settlements in future particularly in the matter of payment of DA would be on the basis of the new series.

May I now, Sir, with your permission, refer to certain other aspects of our work? We have, as the hon. Members would agree, put through a very impressive list of legislations within the last few months. I am grateful to the House for having passed them. The year 1975 was celebrated as the International Women's Year and it was only appropriate that during that year the Equal Remuneration Ordinance was promulgated and enacted subsequently as the Equal Remuneration Act. Apart from the provision for equality of wages for men and women workers doing the same or similar nature of work, the law also has certain other features relating to employment opportunities for women. An apprehension was voiced about the applicability of the law to agriculture. The House may recall that earlier when it was considering the Equal Remuneration Bill the same point was raised, and I had assured the House that the provisions of the Bill would be made ap-

pliable to agriculture and if there is any legal difficulty that may arise, certainly steps would be taken to remedy it. We are proposing to apply the law to agriculture also early. We have so far applied the law to employment in plantations, employment in the Central and State Governments, in local bodies in banks, insurance and other financial institutions, in hospitals, nursing homes and dispensaries, and educational, teaching, training and research institutions.

When I refer to this matter, I do not want the two distinguished lady members to feel that I have not answered some of their specific questions . . .

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) You can answer all of them. We will patiently listen to you.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY I can assure them that all necessary steps would be taken under this enactment for the purpose of ensuring that proper employment potential is created for women and no hardship would be caused to them. That is the purpose for which the Advisory Committees are contemplated under that legislation and I do hope that necessary steps will be taken by the concerned governments because the Centre can only deal with matter which falls under its jurisdiction and this matter was also discussed with the Labour Ministers and we have requested the State Governments to seek their suggestions for the purpose of extending the provisions of this law in respect of various items mentioned in the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act. As soon as we receive their suggestions this law would be made applicable to such occupations also.

I have already referred to the legislation about the abolition of the bonded labour system as also the amending legislation for the regulation of lay-off, retrenchment and closures—

A separate law for regulating the conditions of service of the employees

engaged in sales promotion has also been enacted. The Employees' State Insurance Act and the Maternity Benefit Act have also been amended. Similarly, amendments to the Payment of Wages Act and the Payment of Bonus Act have also been passed. Only a few days ago the House had passed legislations levying a cess and for the setting up of Welfare Funds for the welfare of beedi workers and of the workers in the iron ore and manganese mines. The legislation for amending the Workmen's Compensation Act both for extending the coverage and increasing the scales of compensation has been passed by the Rajya Sabha and is now pending before this House.

We have on the anvil proposals for the amendment of certain other laws like the Factories Act. I had earlier referred to proposals for amending the Minimum Wages Act. We are also taking steps to expedite the further stages of the Mines Amendment Bill and the Plantations Labour Amendment Bill. We are also proposing to prepare a model legislation—to which a reference has been made by one of the hon. Members—based on the Kerala Act for the welfare of agricultural labour. The comments of certain State Governments are still awaited and it is our desire to complete this exercise also as early as possible.

In addition to these legislative efforts, we have also been trying to deal with the problems and programmes of labour through voluntary arrangements also. The National Apex Body, the National Industrial Committees and the State Apex Bodies to which I had earlier referred as also the scheme of workers' participation in industry at the shop-floor level and at plant level are examples of this approach. In addition we are also laying increased emphasis on the scheme of workers' education, and subject to the availability of funds we would like that scheme to be extended so that it could play an increasingly useful role in a larger measure.

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While on the subject of education, I would like to refer to the setting up of the National Labour Institute as a registered Society. This Institute which started functioning less than two years ago, has made outstanding contribution even during this short period. We are fortunate in having as the Chairman of the Executive Council of the Institute, Shri P. N. Haksar, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and his direction, guidance and support has enabled the Institute to launch a large number of projects and programmes during the year. A major breakthrough has been in the matter of organising landless rural labour, for which purpose over the last one year the Institute has organised eight Rural Labour Camps in out-of-the-way and remote villages of Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Kerala. In all, 376 persons participated in these camps. The last camp held in March 1976 was in the Palamau district of Bihar. This camp, as I have mentioned earlier, was for the freed bonded labour. The objective of the camps is to raise the level of consciousness of the rural labour so that they can organise themselves for reaping the benefit of the various schemes and to make them aware of their rights and opportunities and most importantly to make them aware of the need to organise themselves by identifying the social and cultural barriers standing in the way of their unification. I am glad to say that some Members of the State Legislatures as well as of Parliament had also taken keen interest in these camps as resource persons. As already indicated by me, we also had the privilege of our Hon. Speaker visiting the last Camp in Bihar.

The Institute has also held three programmes for trade union leaders at the enterprise level, two in Delhi and one at Talchar, Orissa. In all 327 participants attended these programmes. Besides, 7 educational programmes were also held for 194 industrial managers and government officials to

develop a democratic leadership style among them. Apart from these, high priority has also been given to action research, an activity primarily meant for converting uncongenial work environment to a more healthy one. Participative management in various work situations, particularly, in Post Offices, Hospitals, Banks, Insurance and industrial undertakings have been taken up. Further, the Institute has also undertaken on a selective basis. Consultancy Projects for public enterprises and even Government Departments/Ministries. In all, in a short period, I am proud to say, the Institute has been able to develop along non-conventional lines with a high degree of commitment to the most neglected sectors of the population.

One of the Cut Motions, in fact the first Cut Motion, refers to the need to improve the working of the Labour Ministry. Nobody is more conscious than I of the need to maintain the efficiency of the Labour Ministry at a peak level of performance to discharge the varying and onerous obligations that are entrusted to us. Shri R. N. Sharma had, during his speech, referred to a certain fall in the performance of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery with particular reference to the number of Industrial Disputes handled, number of settlements effected etc. It must be recognised that the improvement in the industrial relations has also, to a certain extent, resulted in the number of disputes coming down. While the officers of the CIRM continue to devote a major portion of their attention to industrial disputes and their resolution, the other aspect of their work, particularly implementation of labour laws, has been receiving increasing attention. The work relating to the implementation of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, payment of Gratuity Act, Payment of Wages Act, Minimum Wages Act, etc. is now being more vigorously tackled. While on this subject, I would like to refer to a point made by Shri Ram Singh Bhai Verma, referring to a recent judgment of the



Andhra Pradesh High Court on the Payment of Gratuity Act; we are already considering proposals for amendment of the Payment of Gratuity Act in the light of experience so far gained and we shall most certainly give our serious consideration to the position which has arisen from the Judgment of the Andhra Pradesh High Court.

Sir, you are a distinguished lawyer and you will appreciate the position. It is very difficult for us to agree to the reasoning of the High Court. There cannot be any harmonious construction in violation of the specific provision of 15 days. The doctrine of beneficial construction must be applied in such cases and not the doctrine of harmonious construction. If the doctrine of harmonious construction is to be applied, the doctrine of harmonious construction must be harmonised with the doctrine of beneficial construction. Then only proper consideration of law can be had and this is what is missed by the reasoning of the Andhra Pradesh High Court, which I am sorry to say. We have also been emphasising on the Industrial Tribunals the need for expeditious disposal of adjudication references made to them. In fact, for the first time, I held a meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Industrial Tribunals only last month to review the progress and to impress upon them the need for speedy disposal of business. While I am satisfied that the Tribunals have been sparing no pains to speed up the disposal, I am told, consequent on frequent adjournments sought for by the parties as well as consequent stay orders that parties sometimes obtain from the higher courts, the progress could not be as satisfactory as expected.

Sir, you are fully aware how Article 226 can be utilised and can be invoked for the purpose of getting stay orders and delaying the resolving of various matters of disputes between the parties. This is a matter of common experience. I do not wish to offer any more comments on this as it is well known. We are also taking steps to

de-centralise the offices of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation by the opening of sub-regional offices, one of which at Nagpur has already been set up; proposal for opening some regional offices at a few other centres are also being considered. Perhaps in Maharashtra itself there would be one office at Poona, and in U.P. we are thinking of places like Gorakhpur, Meerut etc. We try to increase the efficiency of the organisation of the Provident Fund Commissioner by increasing the number of offices so that the turnover of work can be more easily done than what would be the case if this is concentrated at one place.

A point was raised by Mr. Sanghi regarding instructions for simplifying the forms and also in regard to duplicate forms. I wish to bring to his notice that instructions have been issued. In some places if this is not issued, I do not exactly know the position, I would discuss this with him and I will see in which manner the remedies can be found. As a matter of fact, these instructions have been issued a long time back. But unfortunately this could not be extended to all those who have already sent their forms. But, for the new comers this is applicable and this form has come into existence. But if there are any other difficulties, I would discuss with Mr. Sanghi and see in what manner this can be resolved.

We have also done some exercise on the simplification of forms and returns to be submitted under various labour laws, particularly by the small establishments who find it difficult to fulfil all the requirements of the rules and procedures. Regarding the suggestion made by Mr. Sanghi, we have made certain alterations with regard to the certificate to be provided upto a certain amount. The Provident Fund Commissioner has got the necessary authority to deal with it. He will agree with me that this cannot be easily dealt with, unless there is suffi-



[Shri Raghunatha Reddy]

cient authority to do so and one is fully satisfied about it.

Some hon. Members have already referred to the problems of safety in mines and the need to strengthen the organisation of the Directorate-General of Mines Safety. Proposals for reorganisation of the DGMS are on hand. I hope it will be possible for us to take early decisions in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. We have an ambitious plan for strengthening and expanding the Coal Mines Rescue Stations. Hon. Members would have noticed that in the detailed budget proposals, provision of Rs. 98 lakhs has been made for this purpose. We are also proposing to amend some of the Coal Mines Regulations under the Mines Act. The Chasnala disaster would no doubt remain a grim reminder.

In this context, Sir, you would kindly permit me to say a few words with regard to the duties of the Director General of Mines Safety. The high-sounding designation like Director General of Mines Safety seems to create an impression in the minds of some hon. Members that Director General of Mines Safety is absolutely responsible for every accident that takes place and he must be held responsible for the entire safety. Sir, as far as this matter is concerned the Director General of Mines Safety and his organisation is only a regulatory organisation or policing organisation and the primary responsibility as far as the safety is concerned rests with the management. As far as the Director General of Mines Safety is concerned it is only an authority for purposes of regulation or policing.

Sir, I do not want to trouble the House by quoting various authorities on the subject. It has been well-laid by International Labour Organisation Report 1956 on safety in coal mines and also by the Royal Commission on safety itself and also Chief Inspector of Factories in its 1969 report and also

by the Enquiry Report on Jitpur accident. While I do not want to minimise the responsibility, the caution and the precautions that the Director General of Mines Safety will have to take in respect of mine safety, it must be accepted without any further doubt about it that the primary responsibility as far as the safety is concerned is that of the management and if the Director General of Mines Safety is entrusted with every responsibility for the mines safety then you will have to post an officer from the organisation of the Director General of Mines Safety for all the twenty-four hours in the mine itself which is a physically impossible feat to be carried out. Therefore, as far as this aspect is concerned, though the Director General of Mines Safety is expected to regulate, police and take necessary steps and use every precaution and caution to see that accidents are averted he is also an enquiring authority rather an investigating authority. Therefore, to lay the responsibility on the Director General of Mines Safety who is an investigating authority, would be a contradiction in terms. As such, the primary responsibility is that of the management. I donot wish to labour further on this aspect.

Sir, you were pleased to make some points and referred to the need for a clear policy on housing for industrial workers. While we have made some progress in this field as far as the mine workers are concerned under the various Labour Welfare Fund Acts and also while we continue to impress upon the State Governments the need for speedy provision of housing to the plantation workers under the Plantations Labour Act and while the public sector enterprises have a creditable record having spent Rs. 357.9 crores and adding 3.07 lakh of houses to their total number of houses in the new areas still I must admit that a lot remains to be done in this respect of the workers in the factories and other establishments. I do hope we will be able to march in this direction and provide necessary housing facili-

ties for the workers but it is a long process.

As I submitted earlier, Sir, it would take a considerable time if I refer to all the points raised by the hon. Members. There was one point referred to by Shri S. M. Banerjee. It is a favourite subject for him. I have got some recollection about this case when I was in the Department of Company Affairs. It has become almost a classic for Shri Banerjee. It is the case of Shri Ramrattan Gupta and Company. I can assure Shri Banerjee that all possible steps have been taken for the purpose of taking action under various laws. Action under section 8 of the Provident Fund Act has been taken. Recovery proceedings had been initiated. Prosecution proceedings have also been initiated. Complaints under sections 406 and 409 IPC have been lodged by the police authorities. This is what the Provident Fund Commissioner can do. He is not gifted with greater powers or greater capacity than what he can do under the Act. The law of the land is there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about taking over the two mills, the Lakshmirattan Cotton Mills and Ather-ton West Mills?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: This question falls within the province of the Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I ask all the Ministers including the Minister of Commerce.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Though it would be rather hazardous on my part to make any statement on behalf of the Ministry of Commerce, which is the proper Ministry to make a statement in this regard, I understand that necessary steps are being taken. I hope Shri Banerjee will not be disappointed for long.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I asked a pertinent question and I was assured by the hon. Minister of Commerce that legislation would be introduced including these mills in the Schedule.

Now the Schedule contains only 103 mills. Will this Bill be introduced or not, and is it a fact or not?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I had mentioned the Priyalakshmi Mills of Baroda and the Subbalakshmi Mills of Khambhat and had said that they should be taken over. I had also demanded that the Bhavanagar Vegetable Products be taken over. He has not mentioned anything in reply.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: My friend, Shri Banerjee, is a very experienced parliamentarian. I hope he would be able to understand the implication of what I have said. I do not want to elaborate it further.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): By giving him a certificate, he has evaded the question.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: What about my point? I would request him through you to answer it.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Thanks to the good offices of Shri P. M. Mehta. I have become familiar with these two names, Subbaalakshmi and Priyalakshmi. These two mills the Subbalakshmi Mills and the Priyalakshmi Mills, are being taken care of by the Ministry of Commerce and not by the Labour Ministry.

17 hrs.

I have almost come to the end of my reply. At this stage I would like to refer to the historic role of the working class in the development of our country. Why does man toil? One should ask this question. Other creatures are totally conditioned by their instincts and reflexes. They exist only in the biological sense. Man transcends natural reflexes and this defines human existence, and by doing so we create the 'Kingdom of the Mind'. Human labour, therefore, is our means of surmounting the limit imposed by nature.

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ture. It is our springboard to the 'Kingdom of Man'. That is the purpose of all toil. Labour is not a commodity sold in the market. It is an activity by which the human species defines its ontological essence. It is this realisation of its role that should inform all the actions and programmes of the working class, and for achieving this higher purpose, the unity of the working class and realisation of its responsibilities beyond mere economism are of the essence. I have no hesitation in saying that the Indian working class would achieve this higher purpose and would be a bulwark against fissiparous and fascist tendencies and would act in support of the Parliamentary institutions and democratic values. We are at a very crucial and challenging period of India's history and we have to look to the working class for achieving all our cherished goals and maintaining our abiding values. It is in this context that I cherish the philosophy of democratic socialism and can do no better than quote Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on this point. I quote:

"I am convinced that the only key to the solution of world problems and India's problems lies in socialism and when I use his word. I do so not in a vague humanitarian way but in the scientific economic sense. Socialism is, however, something even more than the economic doctrine. It is a philosophy of life and as such also it appeals to me. I see no way of ending poverty, the vast unemployment, the degradation and the subjection of the Indian people excepting through socialism."

These words spoken by Panditji 40 years ago at Lucknow are still relevant.

It is therefore with a sense of some satisfaction and purpose that I commend to the House its approval of the demands and would also request that all cut motions be withdrawn. Before I sit down, Sir, let me quote again the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru spoken 40 years back:

"Socialism is thus for me not merely an economic doctrine which I favour; it is a vital creed which I hold with all my head and heart."

In the faithful implementation of social and economic philosophy of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and in fighting the forces of fascism and reaction under the leadership of our illustrious Prime Minister, I may say in all humility that the Labour Ministry, its officers and staff have done their humble best. In the end, let me quote the words of Swami Vivekananda in his letter to Sister Nivedita, eighty years ago:

"Who will give the world light? Sacrifice in the past has been the Law, it will be alas, for ages to come. The earth's bravest and best will have to sacrifice themselves for the good of many for the welfare the all. Buddhas by the hundred are necessary with eternal love and pity."

Sister Nivedita also said:

"The Selfless Man is the Thunderbolt."

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Sir, the Minister has not mentioned a word about the unemployment in the country. Even the report says . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You quoted Marxist. He has quoted Swami Vivekananda. Now what more do you want?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: No quotations any more.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, in this regard, I only want to quote one thing, that is, from the cut motion:

"Failure in respecting the bilateral bonus agreement, reached by the management and employees of the LIC (66)."

I am quoting this from the list of Demands for Grants. Now, since the Minister of State in-charge of the Department of Revenue and Banking, Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, has assured this House that he will have

some sort of negotiations with the Members of the Parliament and the employees, now all the Members are present here, I would like to know whether the Labour Minister will convey our feelings to the Hon'ble Minister of Finance so that negotiation could start immediately.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** As you are fully aware, this is a matter of policy concerning the Finance Ministry and you will kindly not expect me to answer this.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** He only wants you to convey the feelings.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** I will take the extracts of the proceedings and forward the same to the Finance Ministry.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** There are cut motions moved by Sarvashri Bhogendra Jha, Muruganantham, Ramavtar Shastri, Chandrappan and Dinen Bhat-tacharyya. Shall I put them altogether?

**HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I shall now put all the cut motions.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 67 and 68 relating to Ministry of Labour."

The motion was adopted.

[The Demands for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of the Ministry of Labour which were voted by the Lok Sabha, are shown below—Ed.]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
67.	Ministry of Labour	12,00,000	—	60,00,000	—
68.	Labour & Employment	7,33,46,000	1,65,000	36,67,31,000	8,23,000

# COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

## SIXTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI S P BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia) Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions

17 08 hrs

## \*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1976-77— Contd

## MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

MR CHAIRMAN The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos 64 to 66 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broad-

casting for which 6 hours have been allotted

Hon Members present in the House who desire to move their cut motions may send slips to the table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move

Motion moved

'That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the same necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during 'he year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 64 to 66 relating to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'

*Demands for Grants 1976-77 in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting*

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant or account voted by the House on 23 3 1976		Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
64	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	7,16,000		3,578,000	
65	Information and Publicity	2 47,96,000	19,25 000	12,39,89 000	96 25 000
66	Broadcasting	6,73,23,000	3,55 69,000	33,66,16,000	17,78,44 000

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THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) 6 hours have been allotted We will have 1 hour today Tomorrow non-official business begins at 3 30

It has been mentioned to me that we might postpone the non-official business a little later This is for the consideration of the House

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) We do not agree to that.

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

After tomorrow there is a long break and many members will go away. What is the good of speaking in the House where only 5 or 10 members will be there?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am going to talk to the leaders of the opposition.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhaura.

Shri S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): He will speak tomorrow. He had to go out today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhaura.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Sir, it has been no pleasure for me to participate in the debate on the Demands relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, because I oppose all the demands of the Ministry in toto. It is not as a empty ritual, parliamentary ritual that I oppose these Demands but I feel, there is something basically so rotten, so malevolent, so pernicious, so obnoxious in the very style of the functioning of the Ministry that no conscientious democrat would ever feel impelled to support these Demands.

The style of the functioning of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has undergone a vast change, a sea change, since the proclamation of the Emergency. The last vestiges of liberalism that one could notice in the functioning of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting today have gone and we find that it presents a spectacle of a vast publicity media of a party, nay, of a person engaged continuously in totalitarian propaganda. While pre-censorship order and guidelines have muted all voice of dissent, one-sided publicity, controlled, monitored and directed by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has virtually ushered in a totalitarian regime. I wish to devote my remarks only on this aspect, the ethical aspect, the democratic aspect of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting without casting any aspersion on the eminent

persons who guide and preside over the destinies of this Ministry. They should not take it amiss.

Going through this Report, I find that this 20-Point Economic Programme has been almost an obsession with the Ministry. A little while ago, the hon. Mr. Naik was asking the Labour Minister, what about the employment of 94 lakhs of persons who are registered with the Employment Exchanges during the course of the last one year, the hon. Labour Minister chose to remain silent. Yet this 20-Point Programme has as one of the items "to provide employment to every educated and uneducated young-man". This 20-Point Programme as spelt out by the Prime Minister in the wake of the Emergency, is a programme of growth which, as such, has found support from all quarters. And I also yield to none in voicing my support for that desideratum of economic growth. But this 20-Point Programme is nothing new. If one looks at the genesis, one will find that this remained the desiderata of the five year plans which we have been formulating since the First Five Year Plan. I ask: is there anything new in this 20-Point Programme which had not been spelt out by the earlier Five Year Plans? I am sure, the answer will be no. The broad details of this, one could detect in the 10-Point Programme of 1969 adopted in the Bombay AICC when the great rift in the Congress Party had taken place. In 1971, in the Congress election manifesto, all these have featured as promises to the nation. Then in the Narora's caucus of the Congress Party, one could also notice this 20-Point Programme in the shape of a 17-Programme. What I am emphasising is that this Programme is nothing new, nothing novel, nothing sensational for which the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting should have devoted so much attention unless it was aimed at boosting up of party propaganda, for the interests of their party, perhaps for the interests of a person. Employment is one of the

[Shri Surendra Mahanty]

points in the 20-point programme, about which the Minister does not know, and about which the Minister chose to remain silent, while the fate of 94 lakhs of unemployed youngmen remained hanging. In the line of the great dictators, all these desiderata, all these promises have been metamorphosed into the 20-point economic programme, for which the Emergency provisions have been said to have been invoked. If one looks at the Report—while it is under standable that the Ministry devotes its attention to that programme—one cannot help having the impression that it has become an obsession with that Ministry. Its exaggerated propaganda is not aimed so much at enlisting public cooperation or at creating a climate for the implementation of the programmes, as it is aimed at brushing up the mask of totalitarianism and making it a little more presentable to the people. I am giving a few instances of these totalitarian efforts, these Goebbelsian efforts from the Annual Report of the Ministry of I&B. Not only the TV centres are constantly beaming this propaganda; but the AIR also has been churning out hundreds of plays, documentaries, features and discussions on this 20-point programme, which is nothing more than partisan propaganda, to bolster up a personal image. "A personal image". I underline. (*Interruptions*). I will continue to underline them, because this is the only island where one can speak without inhibitions. (*Interruptions*). 16.5 million pamphlets, leaflets, folders and other materials on the 20-Point programme have been published and distributed. May I venture to ask the hon. Minister as to how many pamphlets, folders and other documents have been published, emphasizing the implementation part of it? If you search for implementation, you will find that you draw a blank, yet 16.5 million pamphlets and other things have been published, and perhaps Rs. 16 million have gone down the drain. For what? For partisan propaganda. It cannot give

land to the landless; it cannot provide employment to the unemployed; yet it will go on singing this tune as the Information and Propaganda Minister of Hitler had done; and as Mussolini had done. (*Interruptions*). If you cannot give the people bread, you can at least give (*Interruptions*) them films and such other musical features, and radio and television programmes.

17.19 hrs.

[SHRI BHAGWAT JHA Azad in the Chair]

The Films Division has produced 34 documentaries, in keeping with this principle. And let me not be misunderstood as standing in the way of the Ministry projecting this 20-point programme, for enlisting larger and larger cooperation from the people, for its successful implementation. That is one thing. But the exaggerated emphasis being laid and the distortions that emerge from these intentions these are what I am taking exception to. This Song and Drama Division is singing and dancing through the countryside, running wild over this 20-point economic programme. The PIB is not lagging behind. It is flooding the newspaper offices with articles and writeups to publicize the so-called 20-point economic programme. While all this may be welcome, one cannot help notice throughout this a totalitarian regime emerging, a process of brain-washing going on.

I will come to another aspect of the Informations & Broadcasting Ministry, which is really obnoxious, and that is the office of the Censor. The two paragraphs which have been devoted to this Leviathan, the Censor, in this Report, according to me, is the century's under-statement. In this Report we find that only two paragraphs have been devoted to Censors, which has today muted, bludgeoned to silence, the faintest voice of dissent. The Report only mentions that out of 12,500 newspapers journals, 272 newspapers journals came under the axe of the Censor's, pre-censorship order I do not know if the hon. Minister would kindly take my request into consideration, but I would like him to give details,

to furnish details, because the House would like to know the details of those 272 cases of alleged violation, for which the Censor came upon them with a heavy hand.

I know the case of *Swarajya* of Madras. It prepared an innocuous editorial on the anniversary of 20 years of its publication and this editorial was submitted, the whole issue was submitted, to the Censor, and the Censor had forced the paper to omit a paragraph from the editorial. Where the *Swarajya* authorities invoked the High Court and filed a writ, the Censor came upon it with its decision not to allow the paper to publish even the proceedings of the court. When *Freedom First* wanted to publish the news items, which had appeared in the *Times of India*, the Censor would not permit it even to publish that news item.

There is *Bhumipatra*, another journal which is published from Gujarat, a Sarvodaya paper. It published the speech of Shri M. C. Chagla, delivered in the All-India Civil Liberties' Conference. Shri M. C. Chagla needs no introduction. He had occupied high offices, both in the realm of executive and judiciary. His speech was delivered in the All-India Civil Liberties' Conference. Certainly, Shri M. C. Chagla's speech contained no incitement to violence, which was the very basis of censorship order under the Defence of India Rules. It contained no incitement to violence. It was an academic analysis of the situation and the danger inherent in it. When *Bhumipatra* published that speech, which was a printed speech, the Censors were out to forfeit that copy and, thanks to the judiciary, even though emasculated, a Division Bench of the Gujarat High Court held this action of the Censor as something beyond the purview of the Censorship Order.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Those judges are now being transferred.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: What a shame and what an evil day for this country.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): But the matter is pending before the Supreme Court. It is waiting for decision and the order has been stayed.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: There is another case, the *Freedom First* case. *Freedom First* wanted to publish certain items under the headline "At least you can read this". Let me read some of the headlines of these news items, from which you can judge for yourself how innocuous those items were. One says "Aides Brand Nasser 'Dictator and Communist'." This is a news item which appeared in the *Indian Express* of 1st July, 1975. When *Freedom First* wanted to quote this news, it was censored.

"Policeman's duty to disobey sadistic orders". This was published again in the *Times of India* of 22nd June, 1975. It was an appeal of the Amnesty International. Even though it had been published in the *Times of India*, the censor came down with a heavy hand on *Freedom First* and did not allow it to publish it.

"Calling a spade a spade". This dealt with the quite complex from which many Americans and particularly their so-called 'Liberals' suffer, and the *Swiss Press Review and news Report* had something interesting to say on it, but that was censored.

The Madras High Court has admitted a writ to which I earlier referred. It was proclaimed and censorship had *press* in its issue dated 5th July, 1975 i. e., two weeks after the emergency was proclaimed and censorship had come into force. Yet, when *Freedom First* wanted to quote from it, it was not permitted.

From this the hon. Minister will appreciate in what a capricious and whimsical manner censorship has been functioning.



[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

Much has been said about voluntary guidelines. That are the guidelines? I have glanced through them. One of the guidelines is that only the operative part of the judgements of courts should be published. Even the proceedings of the High Courts are to be censored. Why? Do the proceedings of a High Court incite violence, which is the *sine qua non* for the censorship under the Defence of India rules?

Another guideline is that the names of leaders who are detained under the MISA and the place of their detention should not be mentioned. Why? Even the British imperialists against whom we fought did not provide us journalists with such an experience. Even the black Rowlett Act hesitated to go to this extreme to which the Minister has forced his censorship to function.

Another guideline, which is most abnoxious according to me, is that the institution of the Prime Minister should not be denigrated. Why? The institution of the Prime Minister is something different from the person who occupies the office. It is the very cornerstone of democracy, by which the Prime Minister is still swearing, that there must be a change in the office of the Prime Minister. If I accept the Prime Minister as a permanent factor, it is going to be a monarchy, not a parliamentary democracy. I do not mean that the institution of the Prime Minister should be disrespected, but there can be criticism. Yesterday I found in the *Statesman* and some other newspapers projecting the Prime Minister as Maharani Indira Gandhi. Censorship turns a blind eye to this kind of brazen-faced propaganda. The Prime Minister is entitled to all the respect from me as a citizen of this country and by denigration I do not mean abuse but legitimate, justified criticism of her actions. I must be allowed to say: you are committing a mistake, your policy is erroneous, you are taking the country towards ruination. I am a citizen and if I do not have the right to speak this, what else

will I speak? Shall I say hallelujah to a dictator? Is that democracy?

These are the guidelines, some of which I have referred to, and from this the hon. House can judge for itself how abnoxious, how irrational, how undemocratic these guidelines are.

About the role of the censor, I can do no better than quote from the judgement of the Division Bench of the Bombay High Court in the *Freedom First* case. I am sure, the Government has not proceeded against the Supreme Court in this case about the role of censorship. The Division Bench of Bombay High Court in its judgement says:

"It is not the function of the censor, acting under the censorship order, to make all newspapers and periodicals trim their sails to one wind or to tow along in a single file or to speak in chorus with one voice.."

This is exactly what the Ministry through its coercive arm of censorship is forcing the newspapers and the periodicals to do, to speak in chorus with one voice and to tow along in a single line. Then, it proceeds to say:

"It is not for him—the censor—to exercise his statutory powers to force public opinion in a single mould or to turn the Press into an instrument of brain-washing the public. Under the censorship order, the censor is appointed the nurse-maid of democracy and not its gravedigger."

Today, I say the censor is not the nurse-maid of democracy but it is its grave digger. Further, it says:

"Dissent from the opinions and views held by the majority and criticism and disapproval of measures initiated by a party in power make for a healthy political climate and it is not for the censor to inject into this the lifelessness of forced conformity. Merely because dissent, disapproval

or criticism is expressed in strong language is no ground for banning its publication for, as Sir Maurice Gwyer said (in 1942 F. C. R. 38), 'hard words break no bones'."

This is what a judicial pronouncement is on the role of censorship. If you look at the genesis of the censorship order how it came into existence, you will find that it came into existence in the wake of Emergency and that under Rule 48 of the Defence of India Rules this order had been promulgated. The little thing that it wanted to ensure was that there was no incitement to violence. Therefore, incitement to violence should be the only criterion by which any censorship action could be judged.

What we find today is that censorship has bludgeoned into silence the voice of dissent and the voice of legitimate expression of views. With this, how can we have elections and how can we have any kind of democratic exercise that we expect in a democratic set-up.

A little while ago, I had referred to the Ahmedabad High Court judgment. The Ahmedabad High Court judgement in the "*Bhoomi Putra*" case, says:

"Infallibility and Dictatorship go hand in hand. The foundations of Dictatorship lie in the strong desire on the part of an individual or a group individuals to entrench themselves in power for ever regardless of what the people want or desire. This desire of a would be dictator can be achieved by him only if he is able to sell the idea, either by Press Censorship or otherwise by fully controlling the mass media of communications, that what he does is always correct and admits of no error. Right of dissent and free press are two out of three elements which constitute the essence of a democratic set up."

Now, the censorship has removed the very corner-stones of our democracy. Therefore, it is high time, while we may have our different opinions about the desirability of Emergency—we

have our different opinions on this matter that something is done about it. My only appeal will be that the press censorship through the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should not function in a style which will only quote, before concluding, in their pernicious effort, in their pernicious attempt to silence all legitimate criticism in the country.

I will not take much time, but I will only quote, before concluding, one sentence from one of the observations of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi:

"The indispensable condition of the success is that we encourage the greatest freedom of opinion. Liberty of speech means that it is unsailed even when the speech hurts, liberty of the press is respected only when the press can comment in the severest terms and even misrepresent the matters."

I expect that the hon Minister, being an enlightened liberal, would allow these conditions and this infrastructure to flourish so that we enjoy real liberty and the parliamentary liberty which the Emergency is supposed to safeguard and guarantee.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of AIR and newspapers to launch propaganda campaign against communalism anti-democratic organisations and ideas (3).]

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to exhibit films showing exploitation of Indian labour by the rich and the efforts being made by public movements and the Government to check it (4)].

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop the import of Hollywood films and other films showing corrupt capitalistic and feudalistic traditions and to make more films propagating the cause of democratic and socialistic culture (5)].

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to broadcast effective programmes to arouse mass awareness against the exploiters in order to implement speedily the 20-point economic programme of the Prime Minister for the welfare of the rural poor (13)].

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to broadcast news in Maithili language from the Darbhanga station of All India Radio (14)].

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to instal more powerful transmitter at Darbhanga station of All India Radio (15)].

SHRI B. S. BHAURA (Bhatinda):  
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to delink newspaper industry from monopoly houses (6)].

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prevent misuse of power of censorship by some officers (7)].

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to counter-act and curb anti-India news media in Western press (8)].

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Need to expand Song and Drama Division to cover the rural areas and produce progressive and constructive programmes in all the regional languages of India (9)].

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to produce Punjabi cultural programmes for T V and AIR in Punjab instead of Delhi (10)].

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the construction of T.V. Centre at Jullunder (11)].

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA  
(Tellicherry): I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take measures for delinking newspapers from the business houses (16)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to use the press censorship as an effective weapon against the forces of reaction, imperialism and fascism (17)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in making press censorship a political instrument which uses its

powers discreetly against the enemies and in favour of friends (18)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in providing sufficient Government advertisements to small and medium newspapers (19)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in giving an orientation to the programmes on AIR and Television which would help to further the cause of socialism, democracy and secularism (20)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in stopping purposeless programmes on Television (21)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to help, assist and promote Urdu journalism (22)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take firm steps against the foreign journalists stationed in India who try to malign India and her policies (23)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure that the small news papers are not victims of newsprint crisis in future (24)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

"[Need for imposing some kind of restraint on big newspapers so that they may not provide disproportionately bigger space in their journals for advertisement and deprive readers of the news (25)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure better pay scales to the newspaper employees and journalists (26)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the AIR and TV to cover more international news with a perspective to present before the audience the big changes taking place in the world (27)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to do away with the apoliticism in the Radio and TV programmes (28)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for AIR and TV to give an ideological and political orientation to its special youth programmes in such a manner that it would further the national goals (29)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more time in Delhi TV for programmes from other regions (30)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

[Need to continue the SITE programme and spread it to more areas in the country (31)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept the demand of the Kerala Government to provide facilities for the SITE programme in Kerala (32)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI  
(Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop advertisements from AIR which are anti-socialistic (33)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to expose constantly the black deeds of banned organisations in AIR broadcast (34)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up a television centre at Patna (35)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take out the newspapers from the clutches of monopolist capitalists (36)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to start a publicity campaign from the stations of AIR against

the reactionary and fascist forces (37)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to caution the common people through the medium of AIR against hateful and poisonous propaganda of the communalists (38)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to produce such films on a large scale as may instil feelings of dislike for feudalism, monopoly communalism, separatism and fascism in the minds of the people (39)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Unsatisfactory utilisation of AIR for cautioning the people against the imperialistic dangers (40)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop the production of vulgar and obscene films (41)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to give a befitting reply through the medium of AIR to imperialists engaged in anti-India propaganda (42)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Misuse of censorship by some big officials (43)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make effective propaganda from AIR against the tyranny of usury, money-lending, bribery, black-marketing and Zamindari (44)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make large-scale publicity from AIR about laws relating to consolidation of holdings and other land reforms (45)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to enthuse the people in the implementation of 20-point economic programme (46)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to provide special facilities for broadcast of talks from AIR to anti-reactionary and anti-fascist elements (47)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide interim relief to journalists pending the decision of the Third Wage Board for Journalists (48)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to instal more powerful transmitters in order to counter-act the anti-Indian propaganda by Pakistan and Bangladesh (49)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to export large number of good Indian films to foreign countries

in order to earn foreign exchange (50)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to regularise the staff artists (51)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to charge more money from capitalists for advertisements (52)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint such members on the Film Censor Board whose approach is progressive, secular and socialistic (53)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to meet out equal treatment to AIR artistes (54)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change the bureaucratic attitude rampant in AIR (55)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check maltreatment given to artistes (56)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make permanent the AIR artistes (57)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Need to eliminate from AIR reactionary, fascist, Sanghite and Anand-Margi elements (55)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide job security to journalists and other employees of the News agency "Samacher" (59)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take action against those newspaper owners, who sell their quota of newsprint (60)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide necessary assistance for production of films in Maithili, Bhojpuri Maghahi (61)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take firm action against those film producers, actors and actresses who evade payment of taxes (62)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalise the film industry (63)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to import and exhibit films from Socialist countries (64)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the bad treatment meted out to small cine-artists by big cine-artists (65)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give equal coverage in AIR broadcasts to all members who speak in Parliament (66)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to secure for journalists and non-journalists of Urdu newspapers, published from Patna, facilities recommended by the Second Wage Board (67)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more advertisements to small newspapers (68)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Unreasonable action of the censor in blocking the news relating to agitations by workers and farmers (69)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ban the import of Hollywood films which smack of capitalism (77)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make use of the Song and Drama Division of AIR for publicity and propagation of 20-Point Economic Programme (78)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check intrusion of journalists having sympathies with R.S.S. in the news agency 'Samachar' (79)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide maximum assistance for development of Urdu journalism (80)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to allot adequate quota of newsprint to small and medium newspapers (81)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to secure better scales of pay for journalists and non-journalist employees (82)].

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Favouritism shown to a particular section of artistes in AIR with a political bias (76)].

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced to Re. 1"

[Discrimination in giving publicity of Government advertisements to newspapers and periodicals (83)].

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced to Re. 1."

[Imposition of censorship on all printing presses all over the country (84)].

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check screening of obscene and immoral films in cinemas houses (85)].

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to withdraw precensorship on all newspapers and periodicals (86)].

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot newsprint quota to all newspapers and periodicals on reasonable basis (87)].

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was not only surprised, but I was shocked to hear my friend, Shri Surendra Mohanty's speech and the comments which have been offered by him, because he himself is a journalist and a very good writer. I do not want to enter into that controversy and waste my time. As a journalist, I can tell this House that we journalists are very much tempted for criticism and not for praise. But here, I would like to praise and pay compliments with open heart to the Minister for Information and Broadcasting Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, his colleague Shri Dharam Bir Sinha and all the officers of his Ministry for the work which they have done during the last 8-9 months and the duties and responsibilities which they have discharged during this period in keeping the atmosphere of the country very clear and clean.

The primary function of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is to make the optimum use of the media, traditional and modern,



[Shri Anant Rao Patil]

for creating awareness in the minds of the people of the need of a meaningful, willing and purposeful participation in the national policies and programmes. The media units working under this Ministry are the channels for keeping the people informed about the Government policies, programmes and plans. These media also give the reaction of the people to the policies and programmes of the Government. These media also provide a liaison between the Central Government and the State Governments and also keep a watch on the media working in the State Governments. During the year 1975-76, the Ministry and the Media units have done a wonderful job. As I have said, they evolved a major strategy to give extensive publicity and support to the 20-Point Programme announced by our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and other measures and decisions taken by the Government. In the report for 1975-76, an account has been given what the All India Radio, Television, Publication Division, DAVP and other units and departments have done during this period.

Shri Surendra Mohanty referred to and asked how many pamphlets and brochures and leaflets were brought out. I would not like to say that they were not only brought out and distributed in large numbers, but they were made to reach the people in the remote villages. Through that, the people of this country were informed and educated about the progress we have done during the last decade. I would have to compliment, especially the DAVP for their achievement decade in which they have made very imaginative publicity and propaganda.

I have also to make a special reference to the Press Information Bureau, the way in which they have

worked during the last 8 or 9 months. I am not going to deal with all the departments of the ministry; I shall deal with the Press, radio, and television. In the wake of emergency, pre-censorship was imposed about which Mr. Mohanty spoke; he was not properly informed; on the contrary he was misinformed. Soon after the imposition of pre-censorship, it was lifted and a self-regulatory system was evolved in consultation with the people belonging to the Press and I can say that that system is working very satisfactorily. Today in our country there is no censorship or pre-censorship but only the self-regulatory mechanism. Certain directives had been given to the Press and they are to abide by them. I know some papers have flouted the directives and they have been penalised.

At this moment, I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one point and he may reply to this in the course of this debate. There are some papers in this country which belong to the banned organisation RSS, Jan Sangh and other extremist political parties. Such papers exist in my State of Maharashtra and in other States also and they still continue to publish objectionable material and they are also misguiding the people and they are indulging in mudslinging. The state governments should be asked to take proper steps against them. For the last five or six years we have been saying that there should be healthy growth of newspaper in this country. The government are trying their best towards this process. Prior to the emergency, the Press was not behaving as it was expected to behave. On the contrary, an atmosphere of falsehood and wrong propaganda was created in this country not only against the party in power but against the leaders of the party under the name of freedom of the Press and freedom of expression. Does the term 'freedom of expression'

mean licence to write anything. Have these papers ever thought of people in this country and their good, about their socio-economic conditions and the efforts by the government to improve their lot? Have those papers ever participated in the programme and have they ever helped the government or the people in this task? Not at all. Because of their big fortune, big assets and big circulation they were trying to help the reactionaries and political extremists and creating such an atmosphere in the country which was very injurious to the country. Good and timely action was taken. I am referring not only to the emergency but to censorship also. Many persons do not like it; they say that it is encroachment on the freedom of the press. In the western world also, when such an atmosphere was created, special laws were made. In the last parliament session also we came forward with three Bills for reforming the Press. We may have to come again if necessary with such legislation so that newspapers which are not behaving properly will be made to behave properly.

Last year this ministry's demands were guillotined. I remember that I had participated in 1974 in the debate and while replying to that debate the then Minister Shri Gujral made a certain statement; I do not say commitment. He had said and he was saying also about the delinking and diffusion of the ownership of newspapers. Now, this was discussed inside the House, outside the House and in the Consultative Committees, in the Press Council and in the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, etc., etc. This was recommended by Press Commission long back in 1952 that if we want to have a good Press, a worthy Press in the country, we should have to delink the newspapers from the big industries, from the big business houses and unless we do that, unless we diffuse the ownership and unless we put controls on the news-

papers, these newspapers are not going to behave because they belong to big chains and groups, they belong to the big business houses and they are interested in pushing their own interests. They are not interested in the people who live in the rural areas, their needs, what type of help they are to be given, what type of information they are to receive and how they are to be educated.

I have to tell here that as people say big metropolitan newspapers are a necessity in this country I will agree for a moment that we do need metropolitan big newspapers, maybe in English or in Hindi. I may tell you. You also know as you come from the rural areas of Bihar. What this country needs to-day is the district and regional language newspapers. They are the newspapers which will reach the rural areas, they are the papers which will reach the people; the people's minds, the people's desires are expressed and reflected in these newspapers and not in the big metropolitan newspapers.

As far as the 20-point programme is concerned, it is these district and regional newspapers which play a very vital role. Only they educate the people: this is the programme for your upliftment. The 20-point programme—I have never seen in any big English newspaper that a reporter or a correspondent was sent to some rural area and information gathered as to how it is being implemented and with what results. But I can show hundreds of small newspapers which were engaged and are still engaged in informing and educating the people that this is a programme for your benefit, you have to participate in this. So if you want to tell this country, if you want to have socio-economic progress in this country and if you want to educate the people in all your programmes, newspapers is one of the media which is very useful.

{Shri Anantao Patil}

and which can reach people at a very low cost.

Day by day the price of newsprint and printing machinery is going up. Other raw materials are becoming very costly. I have been telling the Minister very often about newsprint. They have been telling, We are trying our level best to bring it from outside and we are also stepping up our indigenous production and we are going up to set up newsprint factories in Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Assam also.' But that is going to take time. So, I would request the Minister, as he has done during the last 8-9 months in his Ministry, that they are trying to help these small and medium newspapers in many ways, by giving them cheap newsprint—cheap means NEPA newsprint which is available and which is sold at Rs. 2700 per tonne. Fortunately we are getting this year a big bulk supply of newsprint from Russia for which they have also reduced the price and the price is lower than the last years price. The NEPA newsprint is cheaper and you are giving it to the small and medium newspapers. It is good but the quality of the newsprint is very poor and the production is very poor. But the big newspapers in Bombay or Poona are being given the Canadian or Russian newsprint and the small and medium newspapers have a grouse here. They say, 'Why cannot you give us also some foreign newsprint?' So, I will request the Minister that they may give the foreign and indigenous NEPA newsprint to all newspapers in certain proportion—say 60 per cent of Russian or Canadian newsprint, and 40 per cent NEPA newsprint.

Then, as far as the printing machinery is concerned, the big newspapers can afford high-speed rotary machines and sophisticated machines, etc. Small and medium newspapers cannot afford

to have them. The newspaper industry is a very useful industry and it is one of the biggest industries in the country. But you will be surprised to know that this is not included in the list of industries which are entitled to get the loans from the financial institutions. Suppose I want to purchase a machinery worth about Rs. 15 lakhs and I want to bring it from East Germany or Russia, for instance. If I go to the Bank it says, I will get short-term Credit only. Here, the rate of interest is very much. It is so high that I cannot afford to purchase the machinery at all. If I can get a loan from any of these financial institutions either of the States or of the Centre, for a period of 20 years, at say, 6 or 7 or 8 per cent of interest, then, surely, I will be able to purchase that machinery and I will be able to compete with other newspapers. This competition is not in circulation only but this is also there in production. I am not going to tell my reader, I am a poor man, my newspaper is a small newspaper, I can give you only a dak edition while other papers give you city edition, you kindly accept my dak edition. There is cut-throat competition. There is not only monopoly, but there is restrictive trade practice. Papers from Bombay City go in the vehicles of the papers themselves round about a radius of 200 or 300 miles. Is it possible for the regional paper and the small paper to compete with them? This sort of restrictive trade practice is going on and this must be checked. We should see that the small and medium newspapers also prosper and grow.

As you will recall, four or five years back, there was a legislation concerning Price-page Schedule An Act was enacted. Subsequently it was struck down by the Supreme Court. When we are prepared to amend the Constitution for the good of the people, for the socio-economic development, etc. we can do it in this

sphere also. If the *Times of India* can give 16 pages for 35 paise, who will take my copy for 25 paise when I give 4 or 6 pages? There should be some sort of uniformity about the ratio in regard to price of the newspaper and the pages. There should also be some compulsion. There should be stipulation as to how many pages should go for advertisements and how many pages should go for news-matter. In some newspapers they have taken the space of even 65 per cent for advertisements. We are importing news print into our country and we are spending valuable foreign exchange on that. It should not be wasted in any way. These advertisement-spaces should be reduced. Yesterday our hon. Minister Shri Shuklaji was present in one function of a newspaper agency for completing 25 years and he made a very good suggestion there. He said that Government is seriously thinking about this question of advertisements.

Regarding DAVP I will say one or two words. They have been very kind. They have been very practical also, in addition to being kind, I should say. They are trying to give more advertisements to small and medium newspapers, but what is the budget of the DAVP compared to the All-India Budget? Out of the All-India budget of Rs. 42 crores, what DAVP gets is only Rs. 2 crores. Papers like the *Times of India* take a lion's share of Rs. 2 crores. What I say is this. If you want to help small and medium papers you please accept an increase in the rate of advertisement. Costs have gone up. The hon. Minister has agreed to this, but he has not acted upon it; perhaps there may have been some difficulties. We have been insisting that all advertisements from public sector should be routed through the DAVP. I do not know why private agencies should come in and get commission. What happens is this. The manager of a private advertising

agency and some public relations officer of a public enterprise have got a common cause and they only get all the advertisements and other, newspapers do not get any advertisement.

I will not exceed the time and you need not give me a caution about it. I will go to Radio and TV. I will finish within four or five minutes.

As far as All India Radio is concerned it has done very well during Emergency but in this country there are two problems—the problem of illiteracy and the problem of poverty. The media of communication, namely, Radio, TV and the Press do not reach the people in the rural areas. We have community radio and television sets in some villages but in the larger portion of this country and also the border areas we have no powerful radio transmitters. Unfortunately, the Planning Commission in the Fifth Five Year Plan has not allocated sufficient funds for radio and television. The media of communication are very important for information and also for forming the public opinion. For that if we have to spend more, we will have to spend more. The SITE programme which was launched last year has been very much appreciated. It caters to the rural population in 2,400 villages in six States and these people demand that this programme should continue. We will have to find a way out to continue with this programme.

Sir, we are giving a lot of publicity to all the cinema actors, directors, singers, etc. All these people should be brought before television and asked to give programmes free of charges. If we are giving them publicity on TV and radio, these people also must come forward with the sense of national duty to give a programme once a month or once in two months so that the television programme becomes attractive.

[Shri Anantrao Patil]

Lastly, I would like to say a word about film. Films are a very potent media of communication in this country. It is very cheap and also very much liked by the people. Now-a-days there is a growing tendency of exhibiting violence, vulgarity and sex in the films. We are quite sick of seeing these films. Hundreds and hundreds of film magazines are coming out with filthy and naked photos and these magazines are sold on the railway stations bus station and other prominent places. Government should take note of this. We want to use this potent media of films for the reconstruction and progress of the country. We want to encourage them but we do not want to encourage them to show sex and violence. Cinema, along with entertainment, should educate the people and participate in the socio-economic programmes of this country.

Once again I congratulate the hon. Minister for the hard work that he has put in. He is now in the Ministry but he is working very hard and evolving a new methodology of work. I would like him to be very particular about Samachar. Samachar is not an invention. We had felt the need for a national news agency during the last 25 years. Samachar must be a powerful and strong agency not only in

India but also outside. Its foreign division should be very competent and for that he will have to find a competent person because today only 25 major international agencies are dominating the world and we are taking daily 25,000 words from these international agencies whereas they are accepting only 1,500 to 2,000 words. We should be able not only to service their newspapers; we should also be able to give them voice-casts; we should even be able to give them write-ups for editorials and features also so that we may be able to project our image in those countries. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

डा० हर्ष प्रताप सिंह (वाराणसी) :  
माननीय सभापति जी ....

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य  
अपना भाषण कल जारी रखेंगे ।

अब सदन की बैठक 15 अप्रैल को  
सुबह 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की  
जाती है ।

18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,  
April 15, 1976/Chaitra 26, 1898 (Saka)*